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[illegible] in Kansas [illegible] among the People.

The Conference Bill Acceptable to the People—Lecompton Certain to be Rejected.

An Independent and Disinterested View of Kansas Affairs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Leavenworth City, K. T., April 25, 1858.

During last week I was engaged in travelling over a portion of the Territory, visiting Lawrence, Shawnee, Lecompton, Tecumseh and Topeka, with a view of talking with men of all parties in different sections, hearing their views, and thus judging for myself what really is the sentiment of the people of the Territory in relation to the contest between Free and Slave Labor, which still impends here, though it is nearly over. I was absent upon this tour on Wednesday night last, when occurred in Leavenworth what seems to have been one of the most exciting scenes, and, for the time, one of the most threatening affairs which has transpired in the Territory. Hearing of it, and that there might still be more of it, I returned at once to gather the facts, which appear, from a comparison of accounts, to be about as follows:

There are in Leavenworth three parties, in fact. There are very few Pro-Slavery men left, and among them only two of the original "Border Ruffians," named Franklin and Curtis. Few as they are, however, the Pro-Slavery men, and a body of a couple of hundred Irishmen under their influence, must necessarily be treated as a distinct party, although even Franklin claims to be a Free-State man, now that the battle is over, and Free Labor triumphant. It is proper to say here that I do not understand the Irishmen, as a general thing, to be Pro-Slavery men, but simply that there are quite a number of them here, who, as "Democrats," stand out against the Free-State Party, and are easily influenced and controlled by the "Border Ruffians'" [illegible]. Franklin is a bold, unscrupulous, foolhardy creature, of the Bowery-boy stamp, whose ambition seems to be to try how often and how bitterly he can insult Free-State men, and escape hanging. This he calls expressing his sentiments.

The Free-State men, themselves, are divided upon any and every question except the Lecompton Constitution. In favor of that instrument, I have yet to hear a man say a single word. *It is condemned by universal consent, and the idea that it can ever become the organic law of Kansas is admitted not for a moment by anybody.* There may be some who secretly are in favor of that instrument,—but not even Franklin himself has the hardihood to say so,—and if there are any such they are so few that they see the utter uselessness of attempting to maintain it. Nevertheless, those who are the most honest and sincere, in the Free-State Party, are divided as distinctly as though the line had been drawn and deeply marked by years of antagonistic action,—one party being conservative and the other radical,—one wing, for instance, advocating the line of policy which you have always maintained, and the other wing indorsing and [illegible] the *Tribune's* policy of uncompromising hostility to everything but the Topeka Constitution and its legitimate successors. These—let me not be misunderstood—are the general features of the division,—though there are gentlemen, who usually act with one or the other of these wings, who do not [illegible] all the views of even their own faction. It would be unjust to doubt the honesty of either,—for the adherents are evidently in earnest,—though nearly all of them have become so intensified by the events amid which they have lived during the last two or three years, that it is difficult for any of them to look with confidence or toleration upon any man who differs from themselves in the least degree.

Just at this time the conservative and the radical elements in the Free-State Party take issue upon the Leavenworth Constitution—the conservatives objecting to the negro suffrage clause, and the provision which seems to compel the promiscuous association of white and black children in the common schools. Still many of the conservatives will vote for the Leavenworth Constitution under protest,—because it is deemed important as a means of fighting the Lecompton instrument, which is so odious that all else is forgotten when the alarm is sounded for a rally against it. But Franklin and his insignificant band of coworkers in mischief-making have availed themselves of this opportunity, and seized upon the occasion to excite the Irish rabble under their influence against the radicals—the real object being to effect serious and fatal divisions among the Free-State men.

General Lane, with all his ultraism, has a remarkable hold upon and influence over the Free-State masses, notwithstanding very many, even of the radicals, totally disapprove his course as unwise, and calculated to do serious harm to the cause which he espouses. He arrived here on Wednesday morning, having traveled thirty-five miles, from Lawrence, during the night, on horseback, for the purpose of addressing the people in favor of the Leavenworth Constitution. The meeting was held the same evening, in front of the *Times* office. Not less than two thousand persons were present, and the windows of the surrounding buildings were filled with ladies who came to hear the discussion. General Lane having, in his announcement, invited the opponents of that instrument to meet him in a review of its advantages and objections. The General opened the ball, but had not proceeded far when he was interrupted with [illegible] yells, hisses, groans, &c. He proceeded [illegible], however, and got through, although much of his speech was lost in the confusion.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., followed, eloquently and ably [illegible] his feelings against the *Free Suffrage* clause at some length. His remarks were cheered by the *Conservatives*, and also by the company of two or three hundred Irishmen, whose prejudices had been highly excited against the "voting niggers." It soon became apparent that they were being urged on by some Pro-Slavery ruffians, prominent among whom, as the evidence clearly shows, was Franklin, notwithstanding that he denies it. Of course, it was their policy to applaud Ewing, which they did with a will, until he declared that, notwithstanding his objections, in view of all the circumstances, he would vote in favor of the Leavenworth Constitution. This was received with groans, and other demonstrations of dissent—the friends of the Constitution meanwhile [illegible] refrained from any participation in the excitement. After Ewing came Mr. H. P. Johnson, a slaveholder, who brought many slaves into the Territory when he first immigrated. Mr. J. sustained the Leavenworth Constitution throughout, and proceeded to reply to Mr. Ewing's argument, when he too was greeted with hisses, yells, and groans from the disturbers, among whom Franklin was distinctly [illegible], patting the rioters upon the back, and encouraging them to the work. Their conduct shocked and disgusted the conservative Free-State men quite as much as the Radicals, the former of whom appear to have been, in no degree, responsible for their disgraceful conduct.

The interruption had now become quite unendurable, and the spectators from neighboring windows soon perceived a movement in the crowd, which, to [illegible] initiated in Kansas history, was significant. A few minutes later a prominent Free-State man took his position in a conspicuous place, crying out in a loud tone, "Rally, Free-State men, to the vindication of the Freedom of Speech! All who sustain it fall in, form a line on this side!" This invocation, or words to the same effect, was responded to with the greatest alacrity. Drawing their revolvers, which gleamed [illegible] in the bright moonlight, the Free-State men, in less time than I take to relate it, were arranged in compact lines, stretching across the entire [illegible] of the street. Those who were not participants in the events of the night, quietly withdrew to one side, leaving the ruffians standing by themselves in a body, opposite those whose ire they had provoked. For an instant they stood their ground, as if [illegible] to contest it. The word to "forward" was given by a spontaneous leader of the Free-State men. The latter advanced rapidly towards the disturbers, [illegible] with a howl of mingled rage and fear, turned and fled before their pursuers, like a herd of frightened deer.

[illegible] shots were fired nor more force exerted than [illegible] to disperse the rioters, so far as the mass of [illegible] concerned. But now the blood was up, [illegible] the indignation of a strong party of the Free-State men concentrated itself against Franklin, to [illegible] the whole disturbance was [illegible]. Search for him was made, and had he [illegible], an hour later would have seen him [illegible] convenient gibbet. Fortunately [illegible] he was quick enough to elude pursuit, [illegible] in his hasty retreat, he lost his hat, and [illegible] to recover it, so closely was he followed. He was found at last, but meantime cooler [illegible] were invoked by a few of the more conservative [illegible] to save him from death. In the face of [illegible] of his complicity in the [illegible]nce, and of his precipitate flight, he protested an alibi, and brought friends to sustain it, so that at last he was permitted to escape the popular vengeance. That he will yet die a violent death, however, if he remains in this community, it would be safe to predict, for the excitement against him is intense, and his foolhardy insolence is well calculated to light the fatal spark at any hour.

It is not for me to pass judgment for or against an outbreak like this, but no man who spends a little time here, seeing and conversing with the men who were for months ground under the heel of "Border Ruffian" despotism, learning *the facts* from eye-witnesses, and sifting their statements ever so carefully, can wonder, now the Free-State men have the power, that they are easily disposed to deal terrible retribution when new provocation is afforded by the now impotent oppressors.

Messrs. McCulloch and Powell, the Utah Commissioners, started from Fort Leavenworth at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for Salt Lake City, with their ambulance train, and an escort of about a dozen men. They have allowed themselves 35 days in all to make the trip, but if no accident befalls them they will be apt to make several days' better time, for McCulloch is a "fast" man in his way, and will not loiter on the journey. Since my former communication upon the subject of this Commission my impressions are confirmed that the Commissioners are authorized to present considerations to Brigham Young, to induce him to depart from this Continent to some of the islands of the sea. Mr. Buchanan expects the Sandwich Islands and Sonora to be Americanized and annexed at no very distant day, and therefore is decidedly opposed to Mormon emigration in those directions. In addition to Formosa and the Philippine Islands as suitable points of refuge for the Mormons, the Island of New-Zealand is also mentioned. It is not improbable that the Commissioners will propose that the Federal Government shall aid Brigham in the transportation of his followers to their new home, if they will agree to go.

We have intelligence in town to-day of further difficulties in the neighborhood of Fort Scott. This place is in the extreme southeast corner of the Territory, near the Missouri line, and the Pro-Slavery men in that vicinity are again at work maltreating, plundering, and maiming the Free-State settlers, so that the latter are leaving, in considerable numbers, to return to the East, having been robbed until they are no longer able to remain there, even to change their location. If this sort of thing is not stopped by some means there will be bloody work yet in retaliation. Already many of those who participated in the Border Ruffian outrages a year or two ago, have been made to taste the cup they prepared for others. The result is a panic among the Pro-Slavery men in Free-State neighborhoods—now comprising almost the entire Territory—in consequence of which not only the invaders who came to vote, but the Pro-Slavery men who came to settle permanently, have nearly all left. It is extremely doubtful whether there are five hundred Pro-Slavery men now in Kansas.

RELATIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES—FEELING OF THE FREE-STATE MEN.

Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, Monday, April 26, 1858.

Since the hour of my arrival in this Territory it has been my constant effort to ascertain the exact sentiment of its people upon political questions. To this end I have visited its largest towns, which have been the theatres of the greatest excitement in the past, and traveled over the more settled districts. I have prosecuted the investigation on board of steamboats and stage-coaches, in hotels, and in the cabins of humble settlers. I have sought the farmers in their fields, away from the cities—the mechanics in their shops—the masses everywhere when opportunity for a word presented itself. I think, therefore, that I have obtained the material upon which to base a clear, independent, and dispassionate opinion of affairs, although it must be confessed that every man here is so intense in his feelings upon political matters that it is exceedingly difficult to discriminate between unvarnished truth and highly colored exaggerations whenever he attempts the narration of facts.

In my letter of yesterday's date I presented a view of the divisions of sentiment in Leavenworth. That view applies equally to the entire Territory, except that outside some of the river towns, and in the neighborhood of Fort Scott, there is no remnant of a party having the least disposition even to embarrass the Free State men. *There are almost no Pro-Slavery men in Kansas to-day.* Border-Ruffian oppressions have been so fearfully retaliated by Free-State men since the latter were first aroused to armed resistance, that the Pro-Slavery minority have been compelled to flee the Territory which themselves had made too hot to hold them. *The question of Slavery here is settled and forever,—no matter how many Lecompton Constitutions are attempted to be enforced.* You of the East do not fully realize this fact, or did not when I left New-York for Kansas. Slavery has no foot-hold, and can never get it here; nor can the Lecompton Constitution ever be carried into operation, even if passed by Congress,—that is to say, by some means or other, peaceably or forcibly, be the consequences what they may, the people will never consent that it shall have any *practical* effect. It may stand as a law for a brief period, but it will be utterly dead and inoperative.

But although the people of Kansas stand as one man, almost, against Slavery and Lecompton, they are seriously divided otherwise. Among the evils which always follow civil war, none is more prominent than the consequent spirit of intense intolerance. Kansas has passed through a civil war, not half the horrors of which have yet been told, and her private animosities and intolerance can hardly be conceived in a community like your own. This adds an unfortunate bitterness to all their political differences. Scarce a man here is able to concede a particle of honesty to the neighbor whose views differ from his own in the slightest degree, and confidence in each other is destroyed the moment the least variance is discovered. You will readily perceive what, then, must be the state of feeling of these men against Calhoun, Clarkson, Henderson, Jones, Pate, Titus and all others who are considered to have been among their Pro-Slavery oppressors, or towards any who are suspected of sympathizing with them. I do not believe that Calhoun's life would be safe a day even in this commercial center, and, naturally, therefore, the most conservative of the Free-State strongholds. Clarkson, the Postmaster, who went to Washington with the bogus election returns, and labored zealously for the success of Lecompton, has never dared to show his face here since. He came up the river two or three weeks ago, but was met at the boat by a friend, who warned him of the danger of landing. He accordingly passed on to Weston, whence, it is understood, he has returned to Washington.

It will take a long while for these and similar feuds to die out. It is clearly a mistake to suppose that this state of feeling is confined to the politicians. Far from it. General Lane and others play upon the sentiment, perhaps, for the advancement of personal ends; but they do so *because* they know that hardly a man who has lived and suffered in the Territory during the last year or two, is devoid of it. I do not mean that all of them are ready to follow the ultra blood and thunder men to any extremity, in all their schemes and plans; but there are few of them whose memory of past wrongs to themselves or their neighbors does not inspire them with intensest hatred of the oppressors, and of Slavery, in whose name the oppression was waged. It would be a curious and interesting study to trace the rapid growth of positive Abolitionism in Kansas among men who came here ultra conservatives, National Democrats, or even the actual holders of slaves—the germ having been planted and nourished into vigorous life by the very efforts made to "wipe out" the Free-State sentiment.

Nor is all this to be wondered at, when you recall to mind the numberless outrages committed in the name of Slavery,—the marching of armed hordes into Kansas from Missouri, with "Death to the d—d Abolitionists," "No quarter for Free-State men," inscribed upon their banners; the destruction of printing presses; the lynching of clergymen; the murder of Collins, Dow, Barber, Brown, Phillips and an hundred others; the undisguised sympathy of the Federal officials with the Border Ruffians; the prostitution of the Judiciary to the same foul system of outrage and wrong,—the arrest and imprisonment of large numbers of prominent and highly-respectable Free-State men on frivolous and false charges of [illegible], &c., and a host of other equally ingenious devices availed of to wear out the spirit of the Free-State men, and induce them to abandon the Territory to Atchison and his whisky-drinking [illegible]. The graves of the martyrs, conspicuous upon "Pilot Knob," a high bluff back of this city, are ever in sight—mementoes of those trying scenes; and the mutilated forms carried about the streets by others who lost limbs in the resolute defence of their liberty or property against lawless violence are continually present to keep alive the exasperation which such events were well calculated to excite.

Passing along the street the other day, in company with one of the "Conservatives," (who, by-the-way, bear about the same relation to a New-York "Conservative" as gunpowder to saltpetre,) he pointed out to me a fine looking man with amputated arm—the brother of the Phillips who was murdered by a band of ruffians under the notorious Fred. Emory. The story has been told before, but, as a sample case, may profitably be repeated, as I get the facts from a friend whom I formerly knew in the South as a Pro-Slavery man and a National Democrat. Phillips is represented to have been a quiet, peaceable, but firm and indomitable Free-State man. He came into the Territory early, as a permanent settler, and erected for himself a neat and commodious cottage-house on a rise of ground half a mile back from the river, opposite Parry's Hotel, a well-known Free-State House. His only offence was his avowal of Free-State sentiments in this then Border Ruffian stronghold, and the fact that he had given testimony relative to the first Missouri invasion. He was warned to abandon his property and leave, but paid no attention to the mandate. A few days afterwards he was seized on a public street, while engaged in superintending the erection of a building, hurried to the river side where a skiff was in waiting, carried across the river into Missouri and to Weston, where he was tarred and feathered, sold at auction by a negro, and then set loose. His wife, an intelligent and educated lady, followed him when he was seized, begging and imploring his assailants to release him, until, all her entreaties proving unavailing, she sank senseless to the earth. Since her husband's murder she is bereft of reason—is to-day in an insane asylum, living out her long night of horrible despair. What wonder that the women of Kansas have become almost demons of war, whenever an open issue is made between their husbands or brothers and the legitimate successors of those whose ruffian hearts were thus insensible to a wife's appeal!

Nothing daunted, Phillips returned to his hearth-stone. His noble spirit scorned an assassin's revenge. But meeting one day one of the band of miscreants who had assailed him, he calmly reminded him of the advantage he had taken of him, told him that he would not emulate his example, and then offered the wretch his choice of a pair of pistols, (which Phillips then held in his hands,) with a proposition that they should settle accounts there and then. If I remember aright, this man was named Lyle. The latter, cornered by the cool desperation of the man he had so deeply wronged, asked and obtained leave to go after his own pistols, to which he was more accustomed—but he never returned to fulfill his appointment. Some time subsequent, an organized body of forty men, under Fred. Emory, armed with revolvers and rifles, surrounded his house, upon the pretence of searching it for Free-State arms, and called him out. He came to a window opening upon the front porch of his cottage, when the ruffians leveled their weapons upon him and commenced firing. Phillips saw at a glance that the time for his sacrifice had come, but maintained his calm intrepidity. His brother, to whom I have already referred, was shot down by his side, the ball having shattered his arm. Resolved to sell *his life* dearly as possible, Phillips now came forward, fired upon his assailants, killed one of them, severely wounded another, and fell himself, riddled by a volley from the entire party. To this day some of the bullets may be seen embedded in the frame-work of the window in which the martyred hero stood when fired upon. Loved and respected as he was, do you wonder that the sight of Phillips' grave or of his brother's mangled arm rekindles anew the hate of their friends? Do you wonder that such scenes as this have almost sealed up the fountains of humanity, and schooled the Free-State men into intense austerity and bitterness?

It will take time to soften the asperities born of the past, and humanize again the noble men and women here whose hearts have been steeped in bitterness and woe, until their very natures seem changed. Nothing will tend so much to produce this desirable result, as the absolute death of the Lecompton Constitution; for that is looked upon as the embodiment of all the iniquities of the past—the long-concocted point of outrage—the concentration and consummation of all for which the Ruffians have struggled, and in resistance to which the *Free-State* martyrs *fell*. When the Lecompton swindle is dead, every Federal office-holder in the Territory who has been mixed up in the least degree with these partisan strifes should be promptly removed; for their retention by the National Administration is necessarily considered to be a public indorsement of their acts; and thus the irritation of the people is individually kept alive and augmented rather than allayed. The notorious Emory, for instance, the leader of the murderers of Phillips, has, since that deed of horror, been rewarded with one of the best offices in the Territory. Unless I mistake the feeling of abhorrence with which he is looked upon, if Mr. Buchanan does not remove him soon, the grave-digger will, for in an unguarded moment he will find upon his track some avenger of blood as remorseless as the friends whose scorns of a tender woman's tearful entreaties drove her reason from its throne. I write not of what *ought* to be, but of what *is*, and I would not give a straw for Emory's life when convenient opportunity offers in which to sacrifice it upon Phillips' grave.

It is rumored here that Clarkson has been superseded, and that Judge Cato has resigned. Could Mr. Buchanan but witness for a moment the satisfaction with which these little gleams of a better dawn are hailed here, Lecompte and every other federal relic of the Border-Ruffian epoch would be unceremoniously withdrawn. Such an act would do more to restore law and order here than a regiment of troops. At present the people have no confidence in the Judiciary, and will not appeal thereto, feeling assured by past experience that the Free-State man has not an equal chance there, and, consequently, preferring to rely upon the strong hand. But my letter is becoming too long, and I must defer until my next some observations and suggestions in relation to the political future of this Territory.

GEN. LANE AND HIS POLITICAL POSITION—THE FREE-STATE CONSERVATIVES.

Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, Monday, April 26, 1858.

General "Jim" Lane, as he is usually styled, has for some time past been considered the head and front of the ultra Free-State men of Kansas—notwithstanding he made a speech in Missouri, when first on his way to the Territory, in favor of the establishment of Slavery here. In considering the probable future of the Free-State Party, it is desirable to consider his relations thereto, and the position which he holds. Lane is a man apparently about 45 or 48 years of age, of the average height, lean and spare in figure, with a rather good-natured and quizzical, but decidedly homely, face. He is an agitator beyond all question. This his best friends admit. He is a politician, ambitious of personal advancement, and looking forward even to the highest honors. That he foments discord and difficulty for the purpose of advancing his own interests—and that he is a low, whisky-drinking toper—is religiously believed in the East. The latter article of this faith certainly is utterly unfounded—for the General has never been even a frequent partaker of spirituous liquors, since his residence in Kansas, and is now a teetotaler and member of the order of Good Templars. He denies, too, that he is an agitator, claiming that he never counseled force except on the defensive.

It is evident, however, that he has not a conservative idea. Whether he *intends* to foment trouble or not, he always is found among those who counsel the most radical measures—those who refuse participation in elections, and prefer to settle the Lecompton difficulty by the sword, rather than the ballot. It is, perhaps, unfair to say that he does this from wrong motives, for he may be in honest error. Certain it is that there are in Kansas a large number of intelligent and worthy gentlemen, who—intensified and embittered as I have heretofore explained—can not understand or appreciate the wisdom of any policy except that which absolutely ignores the Territorial Government and laws, and makes an absolute revolution against the Federal Government. Lane moves with these,—though some of them, at least, indignantly repudiate the idea of following his lead. It is generally conceded that Lane has a hold on the masses of the people which is certain to make him one of the United States Senators from Kansas, provided *any* are elected within the next year. This even his Free-State opponents concede. The fact is another evidence of the earnest depth of feeling which the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution has stirred.

But there is a very large conservative element in the Territory, nevertheless, and if the Administration will but encourage it by removing from federal office the Jeffries of Kansas, and the murderers of Free-State men, that element will develop itself very rapidly. While *they* remain, it is up hill work,—for while the people *expect* of James Buchanan that he will give them Pro-Slavery officers, they burn with rage at sight of officials who have been offensively prominent in their oppressions. Even among the radicals there are many who secretly regret Lane's ultra and factious course. This conservative element is already beginning to take shape and form. The negro-suffrage clause in the Leavenworth Constitution will probably be made the occasion for a trial of its strength. The conservatives look upon that clause as unwise, fearing that the prejudice it excites among laboring men other than those from New-England, will have a tendency towards the ultimate formation of a Democratic Party with strength enough perhaps, to expel free negroes altogether from the State. The subject will be warmly discussed at the Free-State Convention which meets at Topeka on the 28th inst. to nominate State officers under the Lecompton Constitution,—and a division of the Free-State men into two distinct parties there, one Radical and the other Conservative, is inevitable, unless some terms of accommodation are arranged.

The term "Free-State" is deemed entirely too broad as the designation of a political party, and it is more than probable that the Republican flag will be hoisted at Topeka. The leaders generally concur in the necessity of having party lines here more distinctly defined,—for, under the term "Free-State," many men who are not counted true to the cause of Free Labor are enabled to get into the party church, sometimes deciding its issues. The Minneola Capital speculation is ascribed by some to this sort of influence. It is the radicals who propose now to fling out the Republican banner,—but the conservatives are generally quite ready to enlist under it at once, *provided* a platform can be agreed upon involving a submission to the people, at an election, of the questions whether or no the negro-suffrage clause of the Leavenworth Constitution shall stand,—and whether separate provision shall be made for the education of white and black children. If this is done, the Republican Party here will comprise nine-tenths of the people, and the Leavenworth Constitution will be adopted by an overwhelming vote. If it is not done, there will be a split at Topeka—the conservatives will form another Free-State Anti-Negro-Suffrage Party, and will labor to defeat the Leavenworth Constitution before the people. My impression is that, although they will poll a strong vote, the Constitution, even in that event, is likely to be adopted.

The people of Kansas are not anxious to come into the Union at all, at present. The greater portion of them are very poor,—having been impoverished by the civil discord which has reigned here, or expended all their little means in making their locations, settling their preëmption claims, and making the improvements upon their farms indispensable to subsistence. If they could be relieved of the unjust Judges that infest the Territory, all but the office-seekers and their immediate friends would prefer to remain in a Territorial condition for some time longer, with Uncle Sam to pay expenses. The proposition understood to have been made in the Committee of Conference in Congress, submitting the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people, and, if it be rejected, providing that Kansas shall remain in a Territorial condition until she has sufficient population to entitle her to a Representative in Congress—*will be more satisfactory even than the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment.* This will suit a large class for another reason, to wit: that the postponement of an election for United States Senators a year or two would tend to shelve Gen. Lane altogether,—for radicalism is certain to be followed by reaction soon as the asperities of the past soften sufficiently to permit less excited and therefore wiser counsels to be entertained. In this respect Gov. Robinson stands much better than Gen. Lane,—because while the election of the former as one of the Senators is also conceded now, his chances are not likely to lessen under the reaction.

What is to be the result if Lecompton passes in its unadulterated form? By what process is the stern and united determination of this people that it shall never go into practical operation, to be made effectual to that end? These interesting queries raise another issue upon which there is a decided difference of opinion among the Free-State men. The radicals are utterly opposed to qualifying under the instrument, *preferring to wipe out every Pro-Slavery officer who attempts to qualify under it.* Indeed, I am inclined to believe that every such officer is already marked,—and that a plan for their destruction, if they provoke the blow, has been considered if not matured. The idea is, that if there are no officers to carry the Lecompton Constitution into effect, it will fall, as a matter of course, and that then the Leavenworth Constitution can be at once put into operation.

I do not believe this plan will be carried out in any event. If a Free-State majority have the Legislature, it would seem scarcely necessary,—and mercy will triumph over justice so far as concerns the Pro-Slavery officers. No conscientious scruples, however, will stay the hands of those disposed to strike down those who seek to carry the Lecompton swindle into operation,—for this outraged people have fully made up their minds that men who willfully and knowingly can lend themselves to the work of usurpers under a free Government, have forfeited their lives, and deserve to die the death of traitors by any patriot's hand. It is mercy alone, and not justice or conscientious considerations which will save them. Besides, the Lecompton Governor elect will convene the Legislature at the Fort and thus make it very difficult for the ministers of popular retribution to reach their victims, and if the *Free State* men failed to qualify as Legislators and to elect Senators, the Governor would promptly appoint a pair of Pro-Slavery men to take the seats. The non-qualifying policy is so full of difficulty and embarrassment now, and would be so certain to provoke another contest in Congress, that I do not believe it will be persisted in.

The Conservatives are in favor of qualifying under Lecompton if it is adopted, and the Free State men have a majority in the Legislature. This done they purpose, if necessary, to purge the body until they have a two-thirds vote in it, to overhaul the election returns, prove the frauds by virtue of which the Pro-Slavery Governor obtains his certificate, oust him from his seat, and so take entire possession of the Government to hold it in *statu quo* until the *people's* Government is ready to supersede it. Upon this issue the Conservatives are stronger, probably, than in any other, and they will be likely to maintain and carry their position, unless the more violent programme shall be so suddenly precipitated as to leave no time for consideration and discussion, which I do not apprehend. It will be seen that if the conservative programme is carried out there can be no further trouble, for the Free State men will have everything in their own hands. Some very good men among the radicals manifest undue sensitiveness about accepting their dearest rights through the slightest technicalities of the Lecompton Constitution. To their excited minds it would seem to be the acceptance from the enemy as a boon of what they suffered so much in contending for as a right. They seem to forget that by their invincible resistance to oppression, inspiring their friends in Congress, they have won an essential victory, defeating the whole scheme of fraud, when they compelled Calhoun to issue the certificates to a *Free-State* Legislature, thus conquering their political rights. To refuse now to accept the fruits of this victory—the surrender of Lecompton entirely into their own hands—certainly is akin to the conduct of a General in the field, who having worsted his enemy, refuses to accept his tendered sword, and to take possession of his conquered forts. The following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city a day or two since from Governor Robinson briefly sets forth the doctrine of the conservative Free-State men upon this point:

"If the Lecompton Constitution be approved by Congress, and the occasion requires it, the members of the Legislature, under that instrument, will be held responsible: *First*—That no Pro-Slavery Senators are allowed to go to Washington with certificates of election from that body or the Governor. *Second*—That the Lecompton Constitution is not put into operation and run by the Pro-Slavery members of the Legislature; and, *Third*—That all this responsibility can be discharged peaceably. For this purpose, they were elected—namely, that we might rid ourselves of the infamous document without war—and they had better think twice before they conclude to neglect the duty intrusted to them, to join men whose occupation will be gone when strife in Kansas is ended. The people—7,000 of them—'took possession' of that Government on the 4th of January last, and put it in their hands for the very purpose of having it peaceably and honorably displaced; and this they can do in thirty minutes, and by the stroke of a pen. What would history have said of the men of the Revolution if, when they had taken possession of all the Colonial Governments in America, they had ignominiously surrendered them again to the British by non-action, at the instigation of a few men whose trade was war? And what would the rank and file of the army at Valley Forge have said to such a proposition? Let there be one life lost, one wife widowed, one child orphaned in consequence of the neglect of the members elect to do the duty *for* which they were elected, and all Christendom outside of Kansas and the Insane Asylums will hold them responsible."

Again, there is great doubt whether the act of the Legislature, calling the Leavenworth Convention, is a valid law, in consequence of General Denver's having failed to either approve or reject it. This presents a formidable pretext upon which the United States Senate would object to the admission of Senators chosen under it. In conclusion, upon this branch of the subject, let me say, that while the *apparent* majority of the people is, to-day, against the conservative policy thus foreshadowed, I fully believe that it will be sustained. The elements at work for it are silent in their operation, but subtle and powerful. Independent of all this, the chances are that those who favor violent measures will fail to act until the critical moment is passed, and so suffer the case to go against them by default. That occurring, the alternatives remaining will be *submission* to the Border Ruffian Government, by non-action, or its practical extinction through legislative action. It ought not be difficult to tell which they will choose.

I have thus endeavored to give you a fair, impartial and disinterested view of parties in Kansas, and the issues upon which they are divided. I think you will see that men here are hardly to be judged by the standard found true and just in an Eastern community,—that it is outrage and oppression, and not fanaticism or malice, which have brought the people of Kansas into a mental condition which to you seems so like fanaticism. They have suffered much, and thus been driven into radicalism such as themselves would have deemed madness before they entered upon the Pioneer's life. They are good men, brave, generous and true. Were they less so, they had never maintained their stand here in behalf of principle,—but would have returned to the refined civilization of their early homes, to enjoy its peaceful pleasures. They have prostrated the hydra-headed monster whose fangs at one time seemed fastened firmly upon this fair and sunny land. *Slavery is forever prostrate*, come what may; and when the victors have cleared away the more conspicuous evidences of the fray, and had a little time to smooth their ruffled tempers, the Union will show no more intelligent, kind and benevolent race of man than the successful Revolutionists of Kansas. S.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From St. Louis.

RUMORED SKIRMISH WITH THE MORMONS—ARRIVAL OF ARMY OFFICERS—FREE-STATE NOMINATIONS IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 4.

The Leavenworth *Ledger* says that a dispatch from Utah reached the Fort on Monday last, asking for a reinforcement, and giving an account of a skirmish between a guerilla party of Mormons and a body of troops under Capt. Anderson, in which three-fourths of the combatants were killed on both sides. A company of light and heavy artillery, and a company of dragoons were immediately dispatched from the Fort. The statement is discredited here.

The Leavenworth *Herald*, of the 1st, tells the story as follows: "News reached the Fort by Express that a band of outlaws and a small detachment of troops under Capt. Anderson, had an engagement in the Little Osage country, that one soldier was killed and that Capt. Anderson was wounded in the leg, and had his horse killed under him. A battery of four guns and a company of dragoons were dispatched to the scene of the difficulty." The statement from the Leavenworth *Ledger*, already telegraphed, grew out of the above, probably by the substitution of Camp Scott for Fort Scott.

The following officers of the United States Army have arrived here: Gen. Smith, Gen. Harney, Col. Johnson, Major Maers, Major Chapman, Captain Humphreys and Captain Pleasanton.

The Free-State Convention to nominate State officers, met at Topeka, Kansas, on the 28th ult. H. J. Adams was nominated for Governor, Col. Holliday for Lieutenant-Governor, and M. J. Conway for Congress.

From Albany.

THE TAYLOR AND BRENNAN LEASE—THE EVENING JOURNAL INJUNCTION—DEATH OF THE HON. SAMUEL DICKSON.

Albany, Tuesday, May 4.

The Taylor and Brennan lease of the ground opposite Washington Market, with the piers and water rights, is for one year from the 24th of April at $5,000 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

The State Officers appeared by counsel before Judge Gould, this morning, in answer to the injunction issued yesterday, to prevent them making a contract for a State paper: it appearing that the injunction had been disregarded, Judge Gould refused to hear any argument until the State Officers had purged themselves of contempt of Court. The hearing was adjourned till 4 P. M., in order that affidavits of the service of the injunction, and proof of its violation might be before the Court.

This afternoon, Mr. Reynolds, counsel for the *Evening Journal*, moved to amend the order of injunction, by including the *Atlas and Argus* with the State officers, and take the case into a full Court. Mr. Porter opposed the motion on the ground that under the law of 1851 no injunction could be obtained against the officers or their employés without eight days' notice. The Court reserved its decision.

The Hon. Samuel Dickson, a member of the last Congress from this district, died last evening. His death was the result of spinal injuries received by missing his chair, and falling when about to sit down while at Washington.

Judge Gould suspends further action in the contempt case until the above point is decided by the Court.

The American Medical Association.

Washington, Tuesday, May 4.

The American Medical Association met at the Smithsonian Institute at 11 o'clock this morning. The Convention organized by calling Dr. Lindsley to the Chair. Nearly every State in the Union was represented. The delegations are large, and include one from California and one from Paris. A nominating Committee was appointed, consisting of one from each State represented. Other committees were also appointed.

Dr. D. M. Reese, of New-York, offered an apology for having recommended for office a practitioner not recognized by the Society.

A spirited debate ensued on a similar apology made by Dr. Bryan, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Eve, of Tennessee, retired as President of the Association, and Dr. Lindsley, of the District of Columbia, took the Chair.

Four hundred and six Delegates are already in attendance. To-night they were received at the President's House by appointment.

Navigation of the Canals, Breaks, &c.

Oswego, Tuesday, May 4.

The old Oswego Line boat *Whiton*, arrived early this morning with a full cargo of merchandise, mostly for Chicago, being the first boat this season through from New-York.

Albany, Tuesday, May 4.

There is a bad break in the first culvert this side of Brockport, on the Erie Canal, which will stop navigation two or three days.

St. Catharine's, C. W., Tuesday, May 4.

The gates of the Lock No. 7 were carried away last night by the schooner *Amelia*. The navigation will be interrupted for four or five days.

Tuckerman Sentenced to Twenty-one Years' Imprisonment.

New-Haven, Conn., Tuesday, May 4.

Tuckerman, the mail robber, was, this morning, brought before Judge Ingersoll, of the United States District Court, for sentence, which was, that he be imprisoned and kept at hard labor in the State Prison for the space of 21 years. During the address of the Judge, the prisoner shook convulsively, and appeared to feel his sentence as much as if he had been condemned to death.

The Sailing of the Canada.

Boston, Tuesday, May 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* will sail from this port for Liverpool, via Halifax, at noon, to-morrow. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 9 A. M., but dispatches left at the Telegraph Office in New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M., will be forwarded.

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 4.

The municipal election to-day passed off quietly. The result will probably be close, as the opponents of the Administration [illegible] the People's [illegible].

Flying reports from several Wards indicate heavy Democratic losses on the vote of 1856, when Vaux was elected Mayor by [illegible] majority.

Philadelphia, 11½ P. M.

The returns now indicate the election of Mr. Henry, the people's candidate, for Mayor.

Philadelphia—12 o'clock, midnight.

The returns from fourteen Wards out of twenty-four, give Henry 4,172, and Vaux 3,604. The Democrats concede they are defeated. The victors are parading the streets with lighted torches and music.

Philadelphia—[illegible]

Five other Wards add 367 to Mr. Henry's majority. At the last Mayoralty election, the remaining Wards gave majorities for Vaux; but, should they do so now, they cannot overcome the present opposition majority.

From Boston.

LAWRENCE, STONE & CO.—ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE FEDERAL-STREET FIRE.

Boston, Monday, May 3.

At the adjourned meeting of the creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co. to-day, debts amounting to $166,000 were proved, making a total of debts against the defunct firm of [illegible].

The body of Patrick Redmond, making the third victim of the Federal-street fire, was dug from the ruins to-day. He was 26 years old.

Fight between Johnny Morrissey and a Countryman.

Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, May 4.

A fight occurred in Congress-street early this morning, between John Morrissey, the well-known pugilist, and a countryman named [illegible]. Morrissey was badly bruised, and had to be carried from the ground by his friends.

Death of Nathan T. Williams.

Ithaca, N. Y., Tuesday, May 4.

Mr. Nathan T. Williams, for the past twenty years Cashier of the Tompkins County Bank, and one of the most respected citizens of Ithaca, died suddenly this afternoon.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

Charleston, Tuesday, May 4.

The screw steamship *Atlantic* from New-York, and the *Westernport* from Baltimore, both of Cromwell's line of steamers, arrived here this morning.

Savannah, Tuesday, May 4.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Augusta* was reported below at a little before 4 o'clock this morning.

Sea and Ship News.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, of the Bremen and Southampton Line, arrived at this port yesterday with a large number of passengers, after an absence of about four months. It will be remembered that she put back to Cork in January with a broken shaft, after experiencing one of the severest gales of Winter.

The *Ariel* received at Liverpool two new paddle-wheel shafts, besides minor repairs, &c., to the engines and boilers, and the hull a thorough overhauling and recaulking, new spars, new rigging, repainting throughout, and a general new outfit. Her repairs cost $25,000 in cash.

The hull was found perfectly sound and tight, and cargo undamaged. No ship ever proved herself a better sea boat, and the confidence of passengers and crew during the whole of the dreadful Winter gales she met last January, when the shafts broke, was unshaken. She has returned in the most perfect order, and is ready for sea at a moment's notice. She will sail again, May 15, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen with a full load of passengers.

The *Vanderbilt* made excellent time on her last passage out. She reached the Needles at 7:45 A. M. and Cowes at 8:45 A. M. on April 29; passage 9 days, 17 hours and 45 minutes, mean time, to the Needles. The Needles are the same distance from Cowes that the Bar, (to which the *Persia's* runs are counted,) is from Liverpool. The *Vanderbilt* and *Persia* sailed hence four days apart and reached their respective ports on the other side also four days apart, the difference being a few hours in favor of the *Vanderbilt*, without counting the excess of distance to Southampton over Liverpool.

The *Vanderbilt* was to leave Havre and Southampton, April 28, and will be due here next Saturday morning. The *Vanderbilt* delivered her private mails two days in advance of the United States mails, which were dispatched by the *City of Baltimore*, which left the same day. The passengers addressed the usual complimentary letter to the Captain and officers.

Mayor Tiemann's Action in the Devlin Matter.

We received the following letter from Mr. John Van Buren, in relation to the Mayor's action in the Devlin matter:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Dear Sir—Will you allow me a little space in your paper to reply to the charges against Mayor Tiemann which are contained in your editorial columns to-day. One of these charges is, in substance, that the Mayor has made an agreement with Charles Devlin, by which Devlin resigns the office of Street Commissioner, and the Mayor withdraws the complaint made against him to the Grand Jury. If you truly state what the complaint was, this, as you are aware, is compounding a felony, and unless you are anxious for an opportunity of proving this charge to be true, it is important that you should promptly correct it.

The proceedings to remove Devlin were of a threefold character, and as they were all taken under my legal advice, (generally in concurrence with Mr. A. F. Smith,) I can state to you exactly what they were:

First—The Mayor removed Devlin, and asked the assent of the Board of Aldermen, which was indispensable to make the removal valid.

Second—Finding that Devlin still persisted in asserting before the Courts his right to act, the Mayor suspended him from office, and reported the causes of such suspension to the Common Council. The two steps were taken under the 21st section of the charter.

Third—As neither the Board of Aldermen or Common Council took definite action the Mayor communicated to the Grand Jury of this county his message to the Common Council and additional affidavits, and called their attention to the [illegible] section of the Charter in connection therewith. If you will read this section you will see that it authorizes the Grand Jury to present any officer holding office under the City Charter (with certain exceptions) for "willful and fraudulent violation of duty or commission of any official act prohibited by law;" such presentment is tried, the party charged [illegible] an indictment, and if he is convicted, the judgment is that the office is vacant, and that the guilty party shall forever be disqualified from holding any office, not elective, under the City Charter.

These three proceedings were all pending at the same time. On Devlin's part, a suit was commenced by Devlin against the Mayor and Street Commissioner, and an order obtained to show cause why an injunction should not issue to restrain Mr. [illegible] from acting as Street Commissioner. An order was also obtained requiring the Mayor to show cause why the books and papers belonging to the office of Street Commissioner should not be delivered to Devlin.

Application was also made by Devlin for a writ of assistance to put him in the office. The results were:

First—The writ of assistance was denied.

Second—The Board of Aldermen approved of Devlin's suspension and concurred in his removal.

Third—The orders for injunction and for the books and papers were dismissed on the 1st of May inst., in open court, on motion of Mr. Smith and myself.

Fourth—The proceedings before the Grand Jury to remove Devlin fall through in consequence of his removal by the Mayor and Aldermen.

And now allow me to add a word in reply to your political complaints of the Mayor. I differ with you entirely as to the expectations of those who elected Mayor Tiemann. Your columns bear witness that he was selected as the candidate to oppose Mayor Wood mainly because he was a Democrat of the most orthodox stamp. I understood the grand [illegible] of those opposed to Mayor Wood was to get a candidate whose democracy could not be impeached. Some of our best citizens were rejected because they did not come fully up to this standard. It was conceded that none other could be elected. The party that had given to the City such chief magistrates as De Witt Clinton, Walter Bowne, Stephen Allen, Cornelius W. Lawrence, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Isaac L. Varian, Andrew H. Mickle and J. A. Westervelt, had acquired a reputation for integrity and capacity which could not safely be overlooked, and now when you have selected such a candidate and elected him, you complain, not that he appoints dishonest or incompetent men, but that he does not abandon all his personal and political associations, and appoint a Street Commissioner who will put Americans and Republicans at the head of the bureau in his office. You and I voted the same ticket for Mayor, (unless you voted for Mr. Wood;) we probably never voted the same ticket before, and very likely never may again. Certainly we never shall, if, after we succeed, you are able to appropriate our victory to your own partisan purposes.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN VAN BUREN.

New-York, Monday, May 3, 1858.

Extensive Robbery of Laces—A New and Ingenious Trick.—The store of Mr. Ambrose L. Moore, No. 761 Broadway, was robbed on Sunday morning of $1,500 worth of laces and embroideries, in a novel and ingenious way. A colored woman, with a scrubbing-brush and pail in her hand, called upon a blacksmith, and requested him to accompany her to the store and pick the lock, as she had been employed to scour the store that morning, and as the clerk who had the key had failed to appear at the appointed hour and give it to her. She stated further that she had been commissioned to employ him to put the lock in order. The locksmith, believing her statement, at once proceeded to the store, picked the lock, and took it away with him to repair. On Monday morning it was discovered that the colored female had carried away about $1,500 worth of laces and embroideries, as stated above. The locksmith was arrested and taken before Justice [illegible], at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but as it could not be proved that he had any complicity in the robbery he was discharged. The police have thus far been unable to get any trace of the colored woman.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ARIEL.

The steamship Ariel, from Southampton on the [illegible] ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. We receive, by the Ariel, London papers of the 21st of April, and obtain from them some additional intelligence of interest.

The Acquittal of Simon Bernard.

We have already published a full abstract of the trial of Dr. Bernard, in London, for complicity in the Orsini murders of the 14th of January last. The trial was completed on Saturday, April 17.

After Chief Justice Campbell had completed his summing up, the prisoner arose, and in a most emphatic manner expressed himself as follows:

"I protest that the balls that have been brought by [illegible] are not the Birmingham balls. I could have brought evidence into Court that would have cleared me, but I did not, because I would not [illegible]. I am not a hirer of assassins, for [illegible] his trial at Paris that he had himself [illegible] to go to Orsini. I have conspired, and I [illegible] still conspire—it was my duty—it has ever [illegible] duty to crush despotism everywhere. I had nothing to do with it more than anybody here—we [illegible] protection, but never, never, will I be a [illegible]."

These expressions, coming so unexpectedly, and uttered with such vehemence, created great excitement [illegible] an attempt was made to applaud, but it was immediately put down.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict at twenty-five minutes to 3 o'clock. After an absence of half an hour, it was announced that the Jury were coming into Court, and the greatest excitement prevailed, the general opinion being that a verdict of guilty could not have been agreed upon in so short a space of time, and that, consequently, the verdict was one of acquittal, or else that the Jury required to put some question to the Court upon the legal bearing of some portion of the evidence. After a painful suspense of some minutes, it appeared that the Jury had not yet come to any decision. Three-quarters of an hour passed in increased suspense, when precisely at four o'clock, the stentorian voice of Mr. Harker was heard calling silence; the Jurors had taken their seats, the Judges had reëntered the Court, the prisoner once more stood at the bar, the Jurors had once more, and for the last time on this trial, answered to their names; there was a deep and oppressive silence, which was broken by

Mr. Clark, the clerk of the Central Criminal Court, inquiring whether they had agreed to their verdict.

The Foreman, in a clear and emphatic tone: We have.

Mr. Clark: How say you, gentlemen of the Jury, is the prisoner at the bar, Simon Bernard, guilty of the felony and murder whereof he stands accused, or not guilty?

THE VERDICT AND THE SCENE IN COURT.

The Foreman, in a loud and emphatic manner, said: We find the prisoner Not Guilty.

The announcement of the verdict was the signal for a burst of tumultuous cheering, not only from the galleries, but from the body of the Court, and in which some of the members of the bar even joined. The ushers tried to restore order, but without any effect; cheer upon cheer succeeded each other without any interruption, and the Judges, who were standing to receive the verdict, appeared perfectly [illegible].

The prisoner, who had for some time endeavored to make himself heard, at length, when silence was partially restored, exclaimed, "That verdict is the expression of the truth. I am not guilty of the crime of which I have been accused. It is an honor to the English jury to return such a verdict, and it shows that they are determined in England to crush tyranny wherever it exists."

Mr. Sleigh then inquired of the Attorney-General what course he proposed to take with regard to the other indictment against the prisoner?

The Attorney General said that this indictment would be supported by precisely the same evidence as had been adduced in the present case, and after the verdict that the jury had given, he did not think he ought to proceed with the second charge.

Mr. Sleigh then suggested that an acquittal should be at once taken.

The Attorney-General said he believed this was not the course uniformly taken, but he had no objection to it.

The prisoner was then arraigned upon the second indictment, which charged him with being an accessory before the fact, and also as a principal in the murder of [illegible], and the prisoner was called upon to plead.

He did not at first seem to understand the nature of the proceeding, but on Mr. Sleigh going up to him and stating that it was only a matter of form, the prisoner said in a firm voice "I am not guilty."

The Jury were then sworn.

The Lord Chief-Justice addressed them, and said that as no evidence was offered by the prosecution, all they had to do was to say that the prisoner was not guilty.

The verdict was accordingly recorded.

The greatest excitement had prevailed in the Court during these proceedings, and when the second verdict was returned the cheering recommenced, and there was a general waving of hats and handkerchiefs in the galleries. An immense number of persons had assembled in the Old Bailey to hear the result, and they took up the cheering. The Judges were evidently quite disconcerted, and they made a hasty retreat from the Court—the Lord Chief Justice [illegible] dismissing the Jury, or paying them any compliment for their long and patient attendance. The verdict, however, seemed to give satisfaction to almost every one, and when the Jurymen got into the street they were loudly cheered.

DR. BERNARD'S RELEASE—HIS SPEECH TO HIS FRIENDS.

From the London Star.

Dr. Bernard was liberated at a quarter to four yesterday afternoon, on bail, given in full court at Westminster, in his own recognizances for £1,000; Mr. [illegible] Bernard, of Liverpool, for £500, and Dr. Epps, of Bloomsbury, for the same amount. Dr. Bernard left the Court with his solicitors, Messrs. Levenson and [illegible], amidst much cheering. On leaving Westminster Hall, Dr. Bernard and Mr. Levenson were obliged to take a cab to escape the hearty congratulations which were almost too warmly tendered by the crowd. M. Bernard has been in custody for more than two months, having for his companions [illegible]—one charged with garroting, the other with scuttling a ship. His health has not been affected by his imprisonment, and he appears to have the high[est] confidence in the verdict which will be given upon the forthcoming trials. Whenever he went he was [illegible] enthusiastically greeted, and even on leaving Westminster Hall the whole rank of cabmen pressed forward to have the honor of conveying him from the [illegible]. He speaks in high terms of the kind treatment [illegible] from the authorities at Newgate, but [illegible] of the conduct of a detective, who, [illegible] told him that a letter might be sent to his friends at the time of his arrest without being previously read by the Police, but who, nevertheless, [illegible] the letter, contrary to his promise, after it left [illegible] possession. Last night Dr. Bernard was [illegible] at Wyld's Reading-rooms, Leicester-square. He was received with very warm congratulations, and made a speech on the occasion of his health being drunk. He said—"Gentlemen, I thank you for [illegible] demonstration. You do not drink my health, but the health of your own country. You drink to liberty. But my mouth is shut until after my last trial. I must not speak; yet I must express my gratitude to you and the jury who tried me. I relied firmly on a jury of Englishmen. I must speak no more. I thank you from my heart." This speech was received with cheers. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Edwin James, and three cheers for the Jury. The scene was one of great excitement.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE VERDICT.

From the London Times.

Not since the Irish Rebellion of 1848, has there been any State trial approaching in importance the case of Simon Bernard, who was acquitted on Saturday last of complicity in the murderous attempt of the 14th January upon the Emperor Napoleon. Indeed, the trial, which is just over, has a general and international interest, which is wanting to the inquiries regarding domestic treason or sedition. It was preceded by discussions, the heat and vehemence of which have alarmed Europe, and the Ministers of a great foreign Potentate were led away by the circumstances which produced it, to use, and permit others to use a language which may be disregarded, [illegible] may be forgiven, but which cannot be forgotten. It is also not to be denied, that the Emperor of the French, as well as our own Government, looked forward to a successful prosecution, as a means of [illegible] away many difficulties. To the Derby Cabinet, which had ousted its opponents for bringing in the Conspiracy bill, a verdict of "Guilty" would have given the opportunity either of proving that no legislation was necessary, or of legislating under the [illegible] of a judicial decision. The French Government, or rather its sagacious chief, has also notoriously desired such a proof of the good will of [illegible], in the eyes of continentals, be involved in the punishment of a Republican Conspirator. Such a conclusion of the long disputes between the two countries would have been gratifying to the self-esteem of the French Government, so severely wounded by the events of the [illegible] three months; and we may say, without arrogance or presumption, that the spectacle of an English Court passing sentence on an accomplice of [illegible] would have given a moral strength to the Imperial throne. That the political and national [illegible] of the Jury had something to do with the decision it would be affectation to deny; but we think that their verdict was only what was to have been expected in any similar case. All the circumstances of the trial show how much political feeling has been mixed up with the question which the Jury had to try. The experience of Mr. Edwin James induced him to turn his defence of the prisoner into a tirade against the empire, its chief, and its principles, and [illegible] of this harangue was received with [illegible] and clapping of hands. The result of all [illegible] was that the Jury took advantage of [illegible] defect in evidence to return a verdict [illegible] with their political feelings, and to express their [illegible] the very principle of the prosecution. [illegible]

[illegible] that it was of short duration, [illegible] that it was precisely [illegible] the terms of the law that Lord Palmerston declared in the House of Commons that the punishment was too lenient for the prevention of criminal conspiracies, and brought forward his Conspiracy Bill. The fate of this bill is known. Whatever modifications may be introduced, at some later period, into the English legislation, the case of Bernard can only be tried by the actual laws; we have, therefore, confined ourselves to pointing out briefly the new stage into which the proceedings have now entered.

From the Constitutionnel.

No honest man in France or England can doubt the guilt of Bernard. We will only say to those of our neighbors who desire the maintenance of good relations between the two countries, that if the speech of Mr. Edwin James, filled with gall, with calumnies, and with insults against the Emperor, the people, the army, and our institutions, should unfortunately be circulated in France, in the cities, the barracks, and the country towns, it would be difficult for the Government, with the best intentions, to stay the effects of public indignation.

From the Univers.

The English Jury has acquitted Simon Bernard; the English people have welcomed this result with cheers; the English Judges have identified themselves as closely as possible with the scandal of the acquittal, by admitting him to bail. The scene was complete and cynical. During the trial Mazzini published a pamphlet, reproduced by several journals, which, in its insolence towards the Emperor, and in its threats, surpassed the most revolting writings hitherto produced by the refugees. If the English Government had not desired this result, it follows that the *Times* rules public opinion. If it had desired it, then is the *Times* the organ of its opinions. In either case, France has obtained an insight into the secret thoughts of England. As we are neither the sponsors nor champions of modern civilization in general, and of English civilization in particular, we shall say no more. A question, which may be termed the "question of assassins," rises between two powerful and friendly nations; one of these two nations solves the question to the detriment of the other, and in favor of the assassins. This is the last and most characteristic trait of European policy in the nineteenth century. Let us be sincere and add that in the present state of things the infamous huzzas raised by the people in the London law court are preferable in our eyes to the starched compliments with which the municipality of Dover overwhelmed on the previous day the frank nature of the Duke de Malakoff. These compliments, in their show of good feeling, were doubtless very English; but the huzzas shouted around Simon Bernard betray the intimate feelings of England.

Finances of Great Britain.

We have announced that Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made his financial statement in the House of Commons on the 19th ult. A more extended analysis of his speech than the brief telegram published in our impression of Monday, will be found interesting. After commenting on the change which the commercial prosperity of the country, and of the people also, had undergone towards the close of the last year, Mr. Disraeli said that many changes had taken place since the last Budget in the commercial position of the country. The American crisis had reacted on our own commerce and caused a series of failures, which, whether the number was considered, or the amount, exceeded any within their memory. Our exports, which had been rapidly rising for a long time previously, fell off regularly since the commencement of the crisis. Then came a resumption of confidence, capital was now abundant, and the prices of the main articles of life were cheaper than at this time last year. Still, though the general condition of this country was sound, they were not justified in expecting that rapid recurrence of speculative spirit which had done much for the Exchequer. After these observations he came to the estimates for the current year. He estimated the charge for the funded and unfunded debt at £28,400,000. *There was a decrease on this item, compared with last year*, of £150,000, partly owing to the paying off of Exchequer Bonds. He condemned the practice of resorting to the exploded sinking fund system to pay off loans which should be paid out of the surplus revenue of the country. They had to meet a deficiency of £3,990,000, and they had no surplus revenue. Under these circumstances he thought they ought to repeal the act authorizing this war sinking fund, or else suspend it until the Exchequer Bonds were paid off; and this latter one he was prepared to recommend, for he thought it would not be fair to place these debts on the consolidated fund. This would leave £2,500,000 to be dealt with. The right honorable gentleman then argued strongly against resorting to the income tax as a means of making up the deficiency, thinking that a tax on income was not justifiable as a permanent source of revenue. It could only then be by resorting to a new tax that the deficiency could be met, and however disagreeable this might be, the parties opposed to it must remember that, directly or indirectly, they profited by the reduced income tax. He proposed to raise a portion of the deficiency by an equalization of the spirit duties. They had been equalized with respect to Scotland, and Scotland had been a gainer by the transaction. A differential duty existed in favor of Irish spirits, which he proposed should now be given up, and from this they would gain £500,000. He expected to be thus enabled to make up the deficiency, but it was desirous to have something in the shape of surplus, and this he hoped to derive from a tax of one penny on each check drawn on a banker. The result would be, he believed, about £300,000 which he thought would render any further taxation unnecessary for the year. The deficit of the £3,990,000 would be thus made up—by spirits, £500,000; by postponing the war sinking fund, £1,500,000; and the £2,000,000 Exchequer Bonds, he proposed should be liquidated by payments of £1,000,000 in each of the years 1862 and 1863. He hoped by that time that the income tax would have ceased, and that there would be a large surplus of revenue over expenditure. The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst general cheering from all parts of the house.

The Refugee Question in Sardinia.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY COURT DE CAVOUR.

The sitting of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the 16th of April, was almost entirely taken up with Count De Cavour's important speech on the refugee question. After adverting to the accusations which had been brought against the Cabinet, viz: that it had yielded to foreign pressure, and neglected to uphold the national dignity, Count de Cavour replied to some of the observations made by MM. Della Margherita, Ratazzi and Revel, especially reproving the latter for having introduced personalities into a question of such high moment. He then proceeded to sketch the policy of the Government since the accession of his present Majesty Victor Emmanuel II. After the battle of Novara, two courses were open for choice: Piedmont might either have renounced all the plans of Charles Albert, or she might still cherish them without at the same time breaking existing treaties. The first course was certainly the easiest, but it necessarily entailed the abandonment of all hopes of future progress, of all the splendid traditions of the House of Savoy, of the unhappy but glorious heirloom left by Charles Albert. Victor Emmanuel, therefore, chose the other course, and called Massimo d'Azeglio to power. That statesman at once labored, first, to show that Italians are capable of being governed constitutionally, and, secondly, to advocate the cause of the other Italian States by diplomatic influence. Before M. d'Azeglio quitted the Cabinet, the uprightness of the Piedmontese Government had been recognized by all the Governments of Europe. His successors followed the same policy, and the Crimean war presented a favorable opportunity for giving that policy a greater development. Sardinia took part in that war, not only because there was justice in the cause, but also to increase her fame, and to acquire a greater right to defend the interests of Italy. This she did in the Congress of Paris. "Still, it is urged," continued the orator, "that our participation in the war was sterile, and our sacrifices useless. I do not deny that we acquired no material advantages, but we obtained immense moral results. Our nation has grown immensely in the esteem of other nations, and it has been proclaimed in the face of Europe that the condition of Italy requires powerful remedies if the peace of the world is to be lasting. Now, if any truth can be drawn from modern history, it is this: that no great revolution in the political state of the world has ever occurred without its having been previously adopted by public opinion. And if we have obtained this moral change in favor of Italy, we have gained more than if we had won several victories. It is true, however, that our policy was not devoid of danger. We could not uphold the principles of Charles Albert without provoking the resentment of a power whose policy is directly opposed to ours. This is a serious fact, requiring much consideration; and to obviate all danger from that quarter, we have made the system of forming alliances one of the cardinal bases of our policy." Here the count adverted to some of M. Brofferio's arguments, all founded on the supposition that Piedmont was strong enough to act single-handed, and refuted them one by one. "Those who are of M. Brofferio's opinion," he continued, "say: 'We want no alliances with Governments; our ally is the revolution.' But they are madmen! madmen to think that a revolution threatening the principles of society can be favorable to the cause of liberty in Europe; madmen, who know not its surest effect would be the destruction of all liberty and our return, perhaps to a mediæval state of society; well-meaning madmen, who love revolution more than they do Italy!" [Loud cheers.] The Count then stated that the foreign relations of Piedmont with France and England were extremely satisfactory, and then gave an account of the diplomatic correspondence which arose from the attempt of the 14th of January last. The French Government sent a dispatch on the subject to the Piedmontese Government. It was couched in very moderate language; it was not officially replied to, because, according to diplomatic usage, a dispatch is not a note, and needs no reply. But a confidential answer was returned, which, when communicated to the Committee, appeared to it perfectly in accordance with national dignity. It was simply this: that we were ready to do anything in our power to prevent the repetition of such crimes, but that we thought our laws as they were met the exigencies of the case. At the same time it was observed that all restrictions laid upon refugees would be but palliatives, and that the real remedy would be found in preventing the renewal of those events which caused men to flee from their country. The Hon. Minister then referred to the acquittal of the *Ragione*, and declared that it was that induced him to introduce the bill now before the House. He then sketched the history of political assassination from 1848 down to the present time, and stated, to the astonishment of his hearers, that, after the attempt of January, he received an intimation from the country which most jealously upheld the principle of the right of asylum, to the effect that political sects were more than ever intent upon attempting the lives of sovereigns, and that the King of Sardinia was one of the intended victims! "What was to be done?" continued the Hon. Minister. "Were we to reject such advice? Would such measures of policy be subject to attack the hand of an assassin? Would not the nation, when it came to know the truth, rise indignantly against us, and drive us from our seats? It became, therefore, our imperative duty to present the bill; and I believe that no one can now accuse us of having yielded to foreign pressure. We are sure of one thing, and that is, that our conscience does not reproach us for a single act, a single word, that has not been inspired by a warm love of our country, a strong desire of promoting its interests, increasing its glory, maintaining its dignity unimpeached, and keeping the tri-color intrusted to our hands free from every stain, both on the field of battle and on that of diplomacy! [Loud and prolonged cheers on all sides.]

After this speech, Count Revel and another Deputy spoke on some personal matters, and the debate was adjourned to the following sitting.

Particulars of the Fall of Lucknow.

From the Bombay Standard, March 24.

Lucknow is now in our possession, and our troops will speedily have every stronghold in Oude in their hands. The heaviest portion of our bloody task is completed, and we are now exchanging the attributes of destroyers and avengers for those of reconstructors, restorers and protectors. We mentioned two mails back the general movement in advance between the 2d and 6th. It is within the past six days that letters have given details beyond the 7th. The force under General Outram, which at this date crossed the Goomtee, consisted of Walpole's division with thirty pieces of field artillery, and 2,000 cavalry, under Sir Hope Grant. Though under the fire of the enemy's guns at the Martiniere and other positions, no effective opposition was offered. Two pontoon bridges had been erected beforehand in the direction of Beebepore. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff were present on the occasion. General Outram now entered on a very careful and leisurely reconnoissance of the country between the bridge and villages of Chinhut. He was closely watched by the scouts hanging like clouds on our left flank. Leaving the village on the left, they advanced along the Fyzabad road for about three miles, intending, after they had selected their encamping ground, to make a detour to the right, and reconnoitre Maryon, the old Lucknow cantonments, where the enemy were said to have two divisions. Before this could be accomplished we were attacked by the enemy, who were driven off with considerable loss. We suffered but little, but Major Smith, of the Queen's Bays, was amongst the slain. On attempting a further movement, a second attack was made upon us. It was now too late in the day. The men had been since three in the morning under arms, when it was resolved to rest for the night; the force bivouacked on the battle field which proved so disastrous on the 30th of June.

Early next morning (7th) the enemy again made their appearance, but after half an hour's fighting were driven off, multitudes being cut up by the 9th Lancers. Outram now took possession of the Chukkur Kothi or King's race-house; but as this post was commanded by the enemy's guns it was not meant to be maintained until after a breaching battery against the city had been established. In the afternoon a further attack was made upon us with the usual results.

On the 8th the Commander-in-Chief visited Outram, to see how matters went on. The further reconnoissance was now committed to Gen. Hope Grant, who made a wide sweep to the northeast, but encountered no resistance. In his absence the enemy attacked Outram in great force. They were driven off, but not without considerable loss on our side.

On the 9th Sir James Outram carried the Chukkur Kothi with all the buildings and gardens around, effectually turning and enfilading the enemy's first great line of works. Our principal casualties occurred in pursuing the Sepoys through dark rooms and passages, when they saw our men approaching, and shot them down before they were aware of their danger.

On the 10th Outram's division, with the exception of the Artillery, enjoyed an exemption from their labors, to leave Sir Edward Lugard time to push on from the other side of the town. Our heavy guns kept thundering on the city. The Martiniere had been stormed the previous day by the second division under the gallant officer just named. On the 10th Banks' house and the Residency were captured in the face of a very obstinate resistance. He was now close on the Begum's Palace and Hurbut Gunge, within 200 yards of the Kaiserbagh. Here, amongst others, Capt. Hodson, who had distinguished himself with the Guide Corps all through the campaign, fell, mortally wounded. While these operations were in progress a grand durbar was being held by the Commander-in-Chief for the reception of Jung Bahadoor. Before the ceremony was half ended, Capt. Hope Johnstone rushed in, announcing Lugard's and Outram's triumphs. The state formalities were broken through at once, and everybody shook hands with everybody, and by common consent the pomp and circumstances of the ceremonious visit were, amidst the terrible realities of victory, postponed to a future day.

On the 11th, while the force on the Alumbagh side kept pressing on, two columns, one under Outram and Walpole, moved out, sweeping to the right of the cantonments as far as the Ghan Ghaut, near Moosabagh, and returning by the iron bridge. The left column pushed directly for this latter structure; our front was considerably advanced. The enemy are said to have lost 400 or 500. On our side Captain Cooper, of the Engineers, Captain Moorsom, her Majesty's 52d, and Lieutenant M'Donald, of the 93d, fell. The loss of the second of these officers is peculiarly lamented. He had just called four Rifle Volunteers to clear out a house from which thirty Sepoys were firing on our column. He had led the storming party, who were successful, when he was shot through the head. In less than ten minutes thereafter every one of the garrison lay dead.

On the 13th the Commander-in-Chief took the Imambaragh, close to the Kaiserbagh, when a heavy fire was directed on the last-named building, both from Sir Colin Campbell's and Sir John Outram's forces. The whole was captured about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 13th after a severe contest of some hours.

On the 14th Outram was occupied in carrying the portion of the town betwixt the iron bridge and the residency. The people were now streaming from the city in a northwesterly direction, making, as it was supposed, for Rohilcund.

On the morning of the 13th Brigadier Campbell, with a strong force of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, was ordered to proceed from Alumbagh in pursuit; heavy guns with infantry were to follow, while Sir Hope Grant was dispatched from the further side of the river to intercept those endeavoring to escape eastwards.

A little leisure was now afforded to examine the havoc that had been made. Nothing could be more terrible or astonishing. The strength of the enemy's works would have been considered incredible had we not seen them. They were literally shivered to pieces by our shot and shell. The Kaiserbagh was pierced everywhere, and was absolutely strewed with musket balls.

Thus far our letters extend, stopping where the electric telegraph closed on us a week ago. We now fall back on the casual notices supplied to us between the 14th and 21st, at which date our latest tidings close. It had been ascertained, at the dates already quoted, that Mrs. Orr, whose infant had shortly before been sent into camp from the districts, where it had been kept concealed, and Miss Jackson, had been removed from the Queen's Palace and placed, through the influence of Maun Singh, in a private residence beyond the power of the Durbar or reach of the mutineers.

On the 16th both bridges were secured, and the troops advancing occupied the Muchee Bhawun and Great Imambaragh. Large bodies of the enemy had crossed the stone bridges before they could be attacked by Sir James Outram. A Goorkha division the same evening captured the enemy's position in front of the Alumbagh—seven guns falling into their hands.

On the 19th the last post held by the enemy was stormed, and they themselves pursued by the cavalry, when multitudes were cut up. The city was now completely in our possession; 117 guns had been seized, and not a single post left in the hands of the rebels to be defended.

Amongst the auspicious events of the day were the recovery of Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson. They had been rescued by Captain McKaull and Lieut. Bogle, of Artillery, with a small party of Goorkhas, by whom they had been conveyed to the camp of Jung Bahadoor. They had latterly been taken charge of by Meer Wajee Ali Darogah, by whom they had been respectfully and kindly treated.

The triumphs of war had hardly closed when the labors of peace were entered on. It had been one of the great blunders of the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Martin Gubbins, that he had, shortly after the annexation, begun to press the great landholders and tenants under the Crown for the production of their title-deeds, and establishment of rights to their estates. In a country which had been in a state of anarchy for half a century, position or property had been acquired as they were maintained, by force or fraud almost alone, and we had to choose betwixt securing the people, by shutting our eyes on much previous wrong, or annexing the estates and converting their holders into powerful mortal enemies. The bulk of them permitted us to pursue our arrangements without interfering, and felt disposed to give us their support, had we only assured them of their possessions. They were slow in rising against us even when mutiny broke out, and not till they were assured on all sides that the English Raj was at an end, that the King of Delhi sat securely on his throne, that the Mohammedan dynasty was about to be restored, did they join the ranks of our enemies. Their conduct ever since then has, in its clemency and moderation, strikingly contrasted with that of the other rebels. Maun Singh, the chief of them all, has long been anxious to make terms with us, but it was deemed wise to keep him at a distance until Oude was at our feet. When the city was at length fairly invested, its days numbered, and its fate inevitable, his submission was accepted, and he and others of the great Crown tenants invited to repair to the camp of the Commissioner.

The most stringent orders had been given, meanwhile, to avoid indiscriminate violence and slaughter. The panic-stricken citizens, who had been assured by the Durbar and mutineers that the whole population of Lucknow was doomed to one indiscriminate slaughter, were endeavoring to make their escape in all directions, when met by the artisans, laborers and cultivators, of whose villages Outram had taken charge, loud in their admiration of our kindness and forbearance. They said that not one village or hamlet had been injured, unless such as had afforded refuge to the rebels; that our soldiers had interposed to protect the sick, the weak and the aged, the women and children, from injury. The towns-people began to take heart, and to return to their houses, and resume their ordinary occupations. The Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, still in the thickest of the strife, are making municipal arrangements—organizing a garrison of moderate size for Lucknow—preparing, with the remainder of the troops, to scour the Dooab and Rohilcund, once more infested with the enemy, and to operate against Bareilly, Calpee, Jhansi and Kotah, which we have hitherto been compelled, from want of men, to leave alone.

So far from there being the shadow of a shade of foundation for the slanders heaped at home on the atrocities of our men, their conduct has throughout been distinguished, in an extraordinary degree, by [illegible] humanity [illegible] of the brave. Private [illegible] searching through the [illegible] villages from which the enemy could only be driven by fire, to save those from destruction otherwise unable to escape. When strayed children have been picked up by them, they have been carried about, nursed, and cared for by them, as if they had been their own. That the terrible vengeance which has been, and is being, executed on the mutineers, should have frequently descended on the heads of the innocent, was a thing inevitable, unless the guilty were suffered to go free. With Englishmen only was it possible to have been so little frequent as it has been.

THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH DAY OF THE BALTIMORE SESSION.

Disputed Claims to the Discovery of the Permian System in America—Its Existence Questioned—Sharp Encounters, Lively Sallies and Personalities—A Treat for Geologists—A Pleasant Pleasure Party.

From our Special Correspondent.

Baltimore, Monday, May 3, 1858.

Saturday was a brilliant day for the Association. The morning meeting was the most interesting of the session thus far, while the excursion of the afternoon was deliciously fresh and novel in its display. There was a spice of personality about the meeting that gave it zest, while the discussion in the Zoological Section was a treat equally agreeable to the scientific and the popular parts of the audience. A large number of new members were proposed at the opening of the general meeting, upon which the vote was taken separately. Professor H. N. Rogers suggested, when the job was about half over, that it would be better to vote them in a lump. Professor Caswell assured the gentleman that it would have been finished by that time if Professor Rogers had not interrupted. But, said Professor Rogers, a principle is always worth the trouble of enunciating it, and if members are to be admitted on the recommendation of two men, let us hereafter do it with as little time as possible. The rest were lumped in.

Professor [illegible] announced that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would dead-head members home. He did not add that the other railroads, when invited to extend the same courtesy, had consulted their finances and could not afford it.

Professor Loomis (not of New-York) suggested that the Standing Committee report an authorized abbreviation of the name of the association. Lieutenant Hunt seconded it with pleasure. If, instead of writing out its awkward full-length title, such an abbreviation for instance as Am. A. A. S. be authorized, it would be a great convenience to those who were obliged to make frequent reference to its transactions.

Prof. W. B. Rogers hoped that great care would be taken in the duplication of the letters, as it made a sad difference if the S should chance to be doubled instead of the A.

Prof. Henry said the admission to membership was so cheap it was unwise to facilitate or encourage the disreputable habit in members of attaching the letters indicating membership to their names.

Prof. Swallow said that if gentlemen who had so many honors were willing to dispense with some of them, it was no reason why those poorer in titles should be denied the privilege.

Prof. Loomis said he had lately seen in a gentleman's library the transactions of the Society elegantly bound and lettered on the back, "Proceedings of the American A. S. S."

Prof. Peirce said that another society of some notoriety already used the initials proposed—they should be too independent to encroach on preëmpted claims.

Prof. Leconte, of Philadelphia, moved to table the whole subject.

Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, approved the abbreviation for reference' sake, and moved the reference to a Special Committee. Finally it was referred to the Standing Committee.

The Chairman announced that the Physical Section would meet again in the room behind the screen.

Prof. Peirce hoped not. What was said in this room was heard with equal ease in that, and though it would be pleasant to hear the proceedings of both Sections at once, it was extremely inconvenient to persons who happened to be provided with only one brain.

A DEBATED QUESTION IN GEOLOGY.

In Geological Section, which organized by the appointment of R. W. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C., as Chairman for the day, two papers upon essentially the same subject, and the debates that they provoked, occupied most of the morning, Prof. Swallow remarking that since the politicians had at last lain Kansas down, the scientific might with propriety take it up, read the first, a paper on *the Rocks of Kansas*, its conclusions being based for the most part on the fossil collections of Major Hawn. In the southeast corner of the distracted Territory the rocks were Lower Carboniferous. The rest of the eastern section was the coal measures—but containing few important beds of coal, (being geologically above the Missouri Coal Measures.) Next west was the Permian system—[at which announcement the Section pricked up its ears.] Next further west, a few fossils indicated the Triassic, next the Cretaceous. Will you permit me only half a dozen lines of hard words—the table is so valuable and suggestive—I must copy it. One section carefully prepared by Hawn gave the following as the order and depth of those rocks:

No. 1. 200 ft. Quaternary.	No. 4. 820 ft. Permian.
No. 2. 75 ft. Cretaceous.	No. 5. 1,070 ft. Coal Measures.
No. 3. 420 ft. Triassic?	No. 6. 110 ft. Mountain Limestone.

Economically, these Permian beds are very important. The gypsum they contain will enable the farmer to convert the vast sandy plains of Central Kansas into the most productive regions of the West, and supply the commercial demands of the Mississippi Valley which are now met by importation.

There has been some misunderstanding, said Prof. Swallow, in relation to the Permian fossils of Kansas. Since the first announcement of the discovery of Permian rocks in Kansas, in the March number of the *Journal of Science*, several communications have appeared in rapid succession, showing the existence of that formation in various parts of the West. His paper, declaring the discovery of several well-known Peruvian fossils in the Valley of the Cottonwood, in Kansas, was read in the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, on the 22d of February. On the 2d of March Messrs. Meek and Hayden announced the discovery of Permian fossils, by Major Hawn, on the Smoky-Hill Fork, in Kansas, and by Dr. Cooper, near Hilena, in the same Territory, in the Albany Institute. On the same day their announcement was read to the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia. On the 8th of March, Dr. B. F. Shumard announced the discovery of Permian Rocks, by Dr. G. G. Shumard in the Guadaloupe Mountains, in New-Mexico. Dr. Norwood's letter showing the existence of Permian Rocks in Bureau, La Salle and Henry counties, in Illinois, was read in the St. Louis Academy on the 5th of April. In May of 1857, Mr. Worthen placed in Professor Hall's hands fossils supposed to be carboniferous, but which proved, on comparison, to be of Permian type. It is but just to state in this connection, said Professor Swallow, that, so far as I know Mr. Meek first discovered the Permian character of the Kansas fossils, and communicated to Major Hawn his impressions on the 6th of Sept., 1857, and also mentioned the discovery to some friends at the Smithsonian Institute on the 17th of Jan., 1858, and communicated to the same by Professor Leidy on the 10th of March. Major Hawn frankly declares, too, that his first impression that the rocks in question are Permian, were due to Mr. Meek.

Professor Swallow had stirred up a hornet's nest. Geologists had heretofore doubted—nay, generally denied—the existence of the Permian system anywhere in North America. But here its existence was claimed, and within a year five different men were claiming the merit of the astounding discovery.

Mr. Meek—a wonderfully meek-looking man, one of Professor James Hall's assistants at Albany—a man whose wife and children and all his thoughts are fossils in which he is growing to be a notable authority, in a very low voice confessed that he thought Professor Swallow formerly had done him injustice as to his priority of claim, but with his present statement he was amply satisfied.

Prof. Hall said that he had been represented as claiming priority of suggestion as to the Permian character of the disputed fossils. He thought he saw evidences of a conspiracy to make him father of a claim which he had never made, and then elaborately to disprove its justice. At this point the confusion became utterly confounded. Mr. Meek—whose difficulty of hearing made it hard for him to learn how his fame was being handled—was explaining to his Chief (in the New-York Paleontological Department) and to the Chair. Mr. Worthen, of Albany, was reading a copy of the minutes of the Albany Institute meeting, wherein Prof. Hall unqualifiedly indorsed and complimented Mr. Meek for his discovery. Two or three others were reminding each other when and where Prof. Hall *had* claimed it incidentally for himself. Mr. Meek was protesting that his discovery was not owing to any consultation with or suggestion of Prof. Hall's. Dr. Gibbes was assuring the Chair that all this was disorderly. Prof. H. N. Rogers was suggesting that in this and all future conflicts of claims, each party should put his claim in writing. Prof. Hall was earnestly asseverating that he was called on to disclaim an assertion which he never made; he claimed nothing, in any shape; he was unable to [illegible] a persistent attempt to [illegible] to controversy. The Chair was rapping and calling [illegible]—and the audience were only uneasy that in the confusion they could not hear half what was said.

Finally, Professor H. N. Rogers, of Glasgow, got the floor, and proceeded to knock the stool of honor from under the feet of all the parties who were so vigorously contesting which should stand upon it. He wanted to know on what amount of *field* evidence the conclusion was adopted that we had yet a Permian system of rocks. It was so unlikely to be expected that geologists would continue to doubt it until overwhelming physical and geographical evidences were added to the fossil evidences.

Professor Swallow detailed them, such as they were, but confessed they were not strong.

Professor Hall explained upon what grounds he had pronounced certain fossils to be of the Permian type, and yet was not disposed to announce, for that reason, that the Permian system occurs in our country.

Professor H. N. Rogers urged our young Western explorers to be cautious how they affix a European nomenclature to a little known stratum of fossiliferous rocks in America. The Permian of Russia was a sort of second edition of the Carboniferous, but there was an evident break in the Russian series, which accounts for its existence. No such break occurred here, and if the system existed, there was nothing to account for it. America, with her unbroken series, was entitled to give the law.

Mr. A. H. Worthen read a paper on the Permian rocks of Illinois, which substantially coincided in these last views.

Mr. Meek said that all he meant to claim was that the rocks he called Permian were precisely parallel to the Permian of Europe.

Mr. Hall said it was certainly more natural to group them as Permian than elsewhere.

Professor Hitchcock said the discussion had really been a treat to him. He had often been told that there were Permian rocks in the valley of the Connecticut, but he had never succeeded in finding one. To hear the observations of men who had been handling them freely was a gratification which he must publicly acknowledge.

Prof. Swallow, having been quizzed sufficiently, would now ask a question himself. If these rocks were not Permian he would ask Professor Rogers, of Glasgow, what they were. The *fossils* were unmistakable—they were Permian if there were any Permian—where would Prof. Rogers have him put them?

In his grief, answered Prof. Rogers, let the gentleman fall back upon the Palæozoic.

No, replied Prof. Swallow, if we are to declare our independence of European nomenclature, let us reject all their terms, and manfully, as the geologists of Pennsylvania (the Rogers brothers) did. We are sent to report our observations to men who willfully, perpetually, almost maliciously, quarrel with our terms, though they are the terms that pass everywhere current in science. We are between Scylla and Charybdis—a double Scylla it is on our side. [Laughter, as the allusion was understood to be to the Rogers brothers.] We bring you the rocks which in England and Russia you call Permian; but here we must not call them so! If we have any rocks parallel to those European rocks, these are they. And until the fathers give us a nomenclature, we tyros must be permitted to use the best—the only ones we have.

At this point the keen encounter closed. Unintelligible as most of the subject-matter had been to the audience, the wit and eloquence that illuminated it had kept the room full, indeed, almost emptied the room adjoining where the Physicists were listening to papers, some few of which were really valuable, though not very attractive.

PHYSICAL SECTION.

Mr. William Watson had been reading a "note on Curvature," which was full of Hill and Pierce, and was pronounced good by the judges.

Mr. A. B. Engstrom read one on the effect of sound that is produced in different stages of the atmosphere without creating any sensation.

Lieutenant E. B. Hunt had read a modest and valuable article on the Dynamics of the Ocean,—calling no names, but in substance cautioning against such theories as Maury's.

Professor W. M. Gillespie, of Union College, New-York, read a paper, illustrated by diagrams and models, discussing the usual methods of calculating the contents of the excavations and embankments of Railroads on sidelong and irregular ground. At the Montreal meeting he had shown that the contents of such ground, bounded in part by warped surfaces, could be calculated with perfect precision by the familiar Prismoidal formula, and he now proposed to test by this the methods in common use, and to establish rules by which the nature and extent of their errors could be determined in advance.

The investigation was conducted by mathematical symbols which we cannot reproduce, and we give only the practical deductions:

First—The method of "averaging end areas," commonly in use by Engineers, though supposed always to give too great a result, was found to give too little in just as many cases; the result being (as obtained by translating the resulting formula into common language) that this method gives too little whenever the sum of the products of the depth (or height) of the mass in question, situated diagonally opposite to each other, is greater than the sum of the products of those belonging to the same cross-section.

Second—The method of *middle areas* gives results too small when the preceding method gave too large ones, and *vice versâ*, the absolute error, however, being only half so great.

Third—The method of "Equivalent mean heights" was next examined, and it was shown that this *always* gives too small a result, with one exception, viz.: when the products of the parts of heights diagonally opposite to each other are equal. But this method is the one now always resorted to when perfect accuracy is desired, and most tables and diagrams for sidelong ground are based on it, since, however, it is always wrong and its errors do not even balance each other in the long run, but it always errs on the same side, and this too, with the assumption of being correct *par excellence*. It was urged that its employment should be at once abandoned, since it was the most dangerous kind of foe, being "a wolf in sheep's clothing."

In a numerical example given, average end areas "gave 600 cubic feet too little;" middle areas gave 300 too much, and this last method gave 900 too little, which was nearly three per cent. of the whole amount; a very important difference on work which, on many Railroads, is counted by millions of yards.

THE EXCURSION DOWN THE RIVER.

At 3 o'clock the steamer *Pocahontas* cast loose from the Light-street wharf, and moved into the stream to the music of a score or so of steam whistles from tugs and propellers, saluting the whole Association and its ladies, bound down the Patapsco on an excursion. The weather was as hot as August, but there was a breeze on the river, and a sharp shower cooled the air and slightly damaged some of the bonnets before sundown. It was scarcely an hour before the party disembarked at Fort McHenry, were introduced by its representative head to the Commandant, and then scattered over the parade ground, over the Fort, along the bank of the river, and under the pavilion to witness the famous Light Artillery drill. The sight was novel to civilians, and very exciting. The horses galloping from point to point of the field, whisking the gun-carriages about like children's carts, dashing at full speed up to the very verge of the field, wheeling into line and discharging a half dozen rounds of blank cartridges into the very eyes of the ladies, the riders mounting again and clattering headlong to the next point before the smoke cleared up, vividly explained why the Mexicans lately thought the Yankees were devils in attack, and made all solemnly pity the Mormons. The target practice was less exciting, but quite as wonderful. They peppered a target set in the river, with small bombs, whose successive explosions as they struck the water and sent up each its column of spray far out on its surface, suggested the phenomenon of forty Fourth of Julys crowded into one. A heavy shower came up while this went on, but none left the field till the target toppled over and the troops cantered back to quarters. Soon after, the company reunited on the boat and were conveyed down the river to the new Fort, which is in preparation. Turning homeward again, it was when just opposite the flag-staff—the same one, they said, that bore the flag, when [illegible] was lying a prisoner on board the British vessel that had been cannonading the fort, sure that if it fell Baltimore was at British mercy; peering through the morning fog and smoke, saw the flag still flying and felt the poetic aura which generated his popular song, "The Star-Spangled banner,"—it was just opposite this point that the ices and champagne were brought out, and the hilarity carried up to its highest wholesome heat. It was 8 o'clock when the company landed in Baltimore again, every one declaring the excursion to Fort McHenry—got up under the auspices of the model local Committee, of which Dr. Lewis H. Steiner was Secretary—a perfect entertainment and one to be thankful for for months to come. F. T.

The Sabbath of the Savans.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

The Scientific people, let us believe, went to church [illegible] of them, the Rev. [illegible] Unitarian Church on North Charles-street. The colored sexton at the door, to the question "When would the morning service begin?" answered "Eleven o'clock, Sir,—any quarter after or so, we are not so particular as they are down East." In the morning, too, Prof. [illegible] preached a clear, logical sermon of an original sort on the text concerning the "Christians, first called by that name, at Antioch." It was in the very handsome Methodist Church on Charles-street. The music there was particularly fine, being of the same order and not of inferior quality to that which was rendered at the Cathedral in the morning. By the way, there was left at the hotels in the morning a list of the 42 Methodist churches in Baltimore, the names of the preachers for the day, and an invitation to attend them. Many went up to hear Dr. Fuller at the Baptist Church, but were disappointed in finding the Doctor away; those who went to Dr. [illegible] Presbyterian church suffered a like disappointment in the morning. The great rush, and perspiration, and fainting, however, were at the Cathedral. The fame of two celebrated pictures within its walls, which were presented by Louis XVI. and Charles X., drew many. The fame of the greatest organ in the States and the singing attracted others. The announcement that at least fifteen bishops would be present, and the ignorance of the fact that one of them would preach an elaborate sermon on the wickedness of private judgment in sacred things, which would be, at least, an hour and a half long, brought others. Tickets for [illegible], presented by Bishop Lynch, took as many gentlemen and ladies—magnates of the Association—into good pews, but over the tops of the pews and the shoulders of the men in the aisles. The painting, music, and the crowd appeared to be the principal topic of conversation for the remnant of the day. At four o'clock the prayer meeting at the Maryland Institute under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, crowded the immense hall, one half of its whole length, to suffocation. Burton's little Chambers-street theatre was not more crowded during its late unique season.

This morning the section reopened at 10 o'clock, and the Standing Committee recommended Springfield as the place for the next meeting, and the first Wednesday of August as the time. The [illegible] was made the special subject for to-morrow at [illegible]. Dr. H. L. Rogers proposed an amendment to the Constitution, which would allow ladies to become members under certain restrictions. The point was discussed gallantly for half an hour, and, according to Constitutional requirement, laid over for one year. In Sections, Bishop Lynch presided over the Geological, and Dr. Le Conte over the Physical. The latter Section soon subdivided and its meetings went on synchronously. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, read a paper on the Harmonies of the Solar System—claiming for the extraordinary coincidences in the ratios of the distances between the planets which have been from time to time pointed out, certainty and reliability enough to be esteemed in the nature of a law.

Lieut. E. B. Hunt read a paper based upon his observations and information received at Key West, on "The Anomalies in the Florida Gulf Stream," and suggesting modes for their further investigation. Dr. Henry detailed some observations made at Niagara Falls, Sept. 1, 1857. Chief Bache read a contribution from Mr. Joseph Saxton, and then, it being 1½ P. M., the three meetings reunited, to hear, with attention and interest, Dr. Hayes's paper on "The Open Polar Sea." F. T.

The Army.

GENERAL TWIGGS' DEFENCE BEFORE HIS COURT MARTIAL.

In February, Gen. Twiggs addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War, after receiving the order to publish the censure upon himself. It was read on the last day of the Court-martial at Newport Barracks:

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 6, 1858.

Sir: My apology for addressing you thus directly must be found in the extraordinary position in which you have placed me by your letter to Colonel Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General of the Army, dated at Washington on the 16th January.

This letter was written on the appeal of Surgeon Wood, an officer on duty in Washington City, and neither was, nor is, officially connected with this department, nor with the Court of Inquiry convened at Fort Mason, Texas, on the 15th July last, by order of the President, and at the request of Lieutenant Robert C. Wood, Jr., or that which met at San Antonio, Texas, on the 16th November last, by my order, and on demand of Captain [illegible]. In it you have reprimanded me, in severely harsh terms, for a fair and impartial discharge of an official act, of ordinary routine, in granting to an accused officer of my command, on his demand, a Court of Inquiry, which he had a right to ask for, under the authority given him in the ninety-second article of the Articles of War, and which I did not feel at liberty, consistently with my duty, to refuse.

I considered Lieutenant Wood's case as closed and finished, and that I had nothing to do with it.

As you have entertained the appeal of Surgeon Wood, I also respectfully appeal to your justice to give me a fair hearing, to carefully and impartially reconsider the case, for so confident am I of having discharged my duty uprightly, and with fairness and impartiality, that I earnestly court the fullest investigation, and feel certain that the severest sentence that can be pronounced against me, will be an error of judgment to a point of law, and not to my duty as a soldier.

In conclusion, I must solemnly aver that in this whole transaction I had not the slightest intention or desire to oppose the authority of, or to evince the faintest shadow of disrespect to, either the President of the United States or yourself. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.

In the course of his defence, on the last day of the trial, Gen. Twiggs said:

"While I do not wish to be understood as repeating here what is contained in that explanation, yet neither can I here, or anywhere, retract or modify one sentence of it, unless light, not now before me, should show me that I was wrong. This scheme was not designed to contradict or refute the instructions of the President. My design was to defend myself. What inferences others may draw from it, or to what construction it may lead them, I know not, and am not responsible for it.

I stated in that explanation that I did not mean to be in the slightest degree disrespectful to the President, and I here emphatically repeat it. It was written only to vindicate myself, in temperate and decorous language, and in its tone and temper is certainly not unfit to be contrasted with the letter which elicited it. With these remarks, gentlemen, the matter is with you."

General Twiggs asked permission to read the letter of the Secretary of War to him, and after having done so, with deep feeling, asked with emotion, "*Was ever such a paper sent to an officer?*" He had no thought, nor wish, to oppose, revise or reverse the authority of the President of the United States or the Secretary of War; the mere idea was ridiculous. He might have erred in judgment, but he had not in duty nor loyalty. He knew too well what discipline and authority were in the Army, where he had spent the greater portion of his life, to oppose the orders of its recognized head. He might, smarting under the severe and obnoxious paper of the Secretary, have been led to retaliate somewhat, and [illegible]; but he had committed, he believed all would agree who knew the circumstances, no grave offence as a soldier. Had he been represented aright at Washington he would have been spared the mortification of appearing before them a prisoner.

Fire and Loss of Life in Boston.

From the Boston Post, May 3.

About 1½ A. M., on Sunday, an officer of the Second Police District discovered flames issuing from the book bindery and printing office of [illegible], (formerly [illegible],) from an upper room, known as the "Girls' room," No. 137 Federal street. This building and the one adjoining were five stories in height, new, and with a substantial front of granite. They cover Nos. 133, 135, 137 and 139. The alarm was immediately given, and the firemen were soon upon the spot; but the fire in the meantime had made so much progress, spreading with considerable rapidity, and owing to the height of the location, it had some great headway before the efforts to subdue the flames had the slightest influence. The fire communicated by the roof to the adjoining warehouse of Messrs. Grant, Warren & Co., large paper dealers, Nos. [illegible] and 135, and though separated by a brick wall, the fire descended from story to story, as the floors fell in, and completely gutted the building. The total loss of property by this fire is estimated at nearly *two hundred thousand dollars*.

By this conflagration, the lives of two firemen, John W. Tuttle and Francis J. Cutting, members of Tremont Engine Company No. 12, were lost, and several other persons were seriously injured. Tuttle and Cutting were hosemen, and were standing on the roof of the boarding-house, when a large portion of the brick side wall of the large store fell in and they were buried in the ruins. They had been cautioned by some not to stand on this roof, but it is said they were ordered to go there by some superior officer. Their bodies have been, or rather are supposed to have been recovered, for they are so much burned that identification is scarcely possible. Tuttle was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children. Cutting was four years younger, and leaves a wife and one child. The remains of the unfortunate men were followed to the grave on Monday by an immense concourse of citizens.

On May Day the citizens of Dedham, Mass., celebrated the anniversary by assembling to set out fifty young trees along the public [illegible]. The trees were mostly elms. When the [illegible] amateur agriculturists adjourned to the [illegible] Hall, where a repast was set out, to wind up the ceremony of setting up. Edmund Quincy, Esq., presided, and made a speech, and other speeches followed from Mr. Josiah Quincy, Jr., the Rev. Mr. Lawson and others, and a letter from the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder was read. It was a great day in Dedham.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, May 5.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 449, [illegible], 499, 50, 500, 502, 504, 506, 510, 512, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532. *Part II.*—Nos. 447, 438, 437, [illegible], 446, 436, 431, 4073, 59, 57, 469, 453 to 481, all odd numbers, 190, 483, 485.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 354, 368, 44, 1307, 273, 210, 364, 376, 407, 453 to 491, 493, 495, 499 to 505, 509, 508, 511 to 514, 516 to 521, 522 to 536, 538 to 537, 539 to 542.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 462, 928, 1120, [illegible] to 1144, 1146, 1147, 379, 112, 796, 1159. *Part II.*—Nos. 1056, 988, 1133, 1125, 1136, 1130, 1037, 665, 795, 1145, 1153 to 1155, 1157, 1158.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

[illegible]—MEANING OF THE WORD PORT—STATE LAW.

John D. Conable vs. The Steamboat Sylvan Shore.—This was a libel filed to recover the price of lumber furnished by the libelant to F. J. A. & L. H. Beck in July, 1856, and applied by them in building the steamboat at Mott Haven, in Westchester County. The steamboat was built under a contract between [illegible] H. Beck and the claimants, the New-York and Harlem Navigation Company, by which the hull and [illegible] were to be completed before Aug. 17, and to be delivered at a wharf in *New-York City.* The hull of the boat was taken to New-York Aug. 23, and after receiving her machinery and making a trial trip or two she returned to Mott Haven Oct. 25, and *on Nov. 10 began her regular trips between Harlem and New-York.* On Nov. 5 the builder was paid the contract price in full. The lumber was not sold to or for the vessel, and the charges on the libelant's books were to the firm alone, not naming the boat. This suit was commenced *Nov. 25, 1856. No specification of lien was filed in the County Clerk's Office of Westchester or New-York.*

Held by the Court—That a lien was indisputably created in favor of the libelant by the purchase made by the builder, if the materials were obtained on the credit of the vessel, whether he procured them in the character of owner or builder, subject to the condition expressed in the statute of filing a specification within ten days after leaving the port.

That the term "port" used in this class of enactments has never been understood or employed in a technical or restricted sense, as limited to ports of entry, free ports, or those bearing any special qualification. These municipal lien laws especially are adapted to occasions which would naturally occur in places along the shores of our inland waters, wherever a vessel may need repairs or supplies, and the word "port" would naturally be used in its most familiar and popular sense.

That the second section of the lien law of the State fixes the county within which the lien is created as the place where legal proof of it shall be recorded, and thus indicates unmistakably that when the vessel leaves such county she departs from the port where the privilege accrued to her, and it is the same where her removal in point of distance is merely nominal, in going for instance into a port in the county of New-York as to one in Richmond or Suffolk County.

That the libelant not having filed his specification within ten days after the departure of the vessel from the port, his right of action was barred in this case.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimant, Mr. Benedict and Mr. McGowan.

BOTTOMRY BOND—LACHES—RIGHT OF SHERIFF TO INTERVENE.

Joseph Bacon vs. The Schooner Charlotte Minerva.—This was a libel filed to recover the amount of a bottomry bond, executed on June 27, 1856, by the master and owner of the British schooner *Charlotte Minerva,* to secure a loan of $4,000 made to him by the libelant, by which that sum was to remain as a lien and bottomry upon the vessel, at the premium of five per cent. and lawful interest for the voyage. The condition of the bond was that the loan and the premium should be paid at or before the expiration of 360 days after the arrival of the vessel at Harbor Island, Bahamas. She arrived there on July 12, 1856, after which she made two other voyages to New-York, and one to Philadelphia. The last one to New-York was about the middle of August, 1857. On the 8th of September she was seized by the Sheriff of New-York, under an attachment against her owner. On Sept. 16 the libel in this case was filed, and the Marshal seized the vessel under the process, without opposition on the part of the Sheriff, and the vessel was sold by order of this Court, its proceeds being less than the amount of the bottomry debt. Judgment was obtained in the action in the State Court, and execution issued. The Sheriff intervened in this action, claiming that the proceeds of the vessel are bound by the judgment and execution of the State Court, and should be applied first to satisfy it.

Held by the Court—That the Sheriff is a competent party to intervene in this action upon his official interest and possession in respect to the vessel, and claim the proceeds in the Registry of the Court. (The Panama, Olcott's Rep., 343.)

That the bond, though anomalous and singular in its provisions, yet in substance constitutes a maritime hypothecation of the vessel for a particular voyage and a specific period beyond its termination, and the money so loaned has been put in risk under the contract.

That this lien is paramount to and supersedes the attachment of the Sheriff.

That the remedy in this Court might be lost for want of definiteness and certainty in the bond, or by laches of the bottomry creditor.

That a bottomry loan is equally valid when made on the lapse of a definite period of time, as if on the expiration of a specific voyage.

That the loan need not be for the necessities of the vessel, or cargo, or voyage. When the bond is made by the owner, he may employ the money at his discretion, and pledge the ship for its security, the lender retaining his lien so long as the ship bears the risk.

That there was no laches in the delay of a few weeks after the libelant's right of action was matured, which can impair his remedy. Nor does the prior attachment of a junior lien creditor supersede his right.

Decree for libelant for $4,000, with the marine interest thereon to Aug. 15, and interest at 7 per cent. from that date and costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. For the sheriff, Messrs. Larocque and Barlow.

JURISDICTION—EXECUTORY CONTRACT.

Rafael R. Tovices vs. The ship Winged Racer.—This was an action to recover damages against the ship for the non-performance of a charter from this port to China, for the transportation of coolies to Havana. The libel alleged the execution of the contract by the owners of the ship, and that they have since wholly refused to perform it, and prayed damages to the amount of $38,951.

The owners excepted to the libel.

Held by the Court.—That the agreement set up was an executory contract only, entered into on land, and never commenced to be performed on water, and therefore does not come within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Decree for exceptant, but with leave to the libelant to amend his libel within twenty days on payment of costs.

For libelant, Messrs. McCulloh and Ridgway. For claimants, Messrs. Stoughton and Harrington and Judge Beebe.

Before Judges Hall and Betts.

Both the *Circuit* and *District Courts* were opened in the one Court-room, this morning, and a large convocation of the bar were present. Some consultation took place as to the best way of arranging the business of the two Courts so as not to conflict with each other. There was some talk of postponing the business of the District Court till next term, and giving up the Court-room to the Circuit. The Marshal, also, proposed to him a temporary Court-room in Tammany Hall. After some discussion, the Judges finally announced that for to-day Judge HALL would hear a case or two in the Circuit Court which had been set down specially for to-day; that to-morrow the business of the District Court would be taken up and continued, with the exception of next Tuesday and Wednesday, until Wednesday of week after next, when the Circuit business would be taken up and continued through the term, unless there should be some criminal business to be done in the District Court the last week of term.

Judge HALL then took up the business of the Circuit Court for to-day.

OBSTRUCTING A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER.

The United States vs. Timothy Desmond.—This was an indictment for obstructing a Custom-house officer in the discharge of his duty.

It appeared from the evidence that the defendant was a gatekeeper on Pier No. 44 North River, at which the steamer *Kangaroo* was lying; that the Custom-house officer, Mr. Munroe, was on board the ship, and, hearing a confusion at the gate, went there, and found the defendant refusing to let parties in, whereupon he ordered him to open it, and, on his refusal, undertook to open it himself, and, in doing so, got hit on the head by the defendant with a stick.

Judge HALL thought this was hardly a part of Munroe's duty as a Custom-house officer, and the Jury found a verdict of not guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen. For defendant, Mr. Donohue.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

Capt. Edward Hudson of the steamer *St. Louis* was then tried and acquitted on a charge of cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon one of the crew—the evidence not warranting a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Donohue appeared for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

John F. Butterworth, receiver, &c., vs. William O'Brien and John O'Brien.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

John F. J. Davaismes vs. The Park Bank.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

Geo. Greason vs. David and Mary King.—Judgment for plaintiff for $66, with interest thereon from May 17, 1855—the judgment to be a lien and charge upon the real estate of the defendant Mary King, mentioned in the complaint.

David M. Hodges vs. Ellicott Evans.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

[illegible] of General Sessions, yesterday, [illegible] Nolan came up for trial. He [illegible] breaking into the store of Mr. [illegible], No. 268 Grand-street, on the night of the [illegible], by the rear door, and stealing a [illegible], pants and vests, his property. The [illegible] indicted with Andrew Gunagan and [illegible], who were convicted of the offence, [illegible] State Prison. The locking of the [illegible] satisfactorily proved, the Court [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway, while pretending to make a purchase, by substituting a pin of the value of about $25.

John [illegible] was indicted with a person named James Murray, who was tried and convicted last term, for highway robbery, in taking $20 by violence from the person of George Crowell, a sailor, in Water-street, between 9 and 10 o'clock, P. M., on the 30th of March last. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years in State Prison.

LAW INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—At the election yesterday of officers for the "New-York Law Institute," for the year commencing May, 1858, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: *President,* John Anthon; 1st Vice-President, James T. Brady; 2d Vice-President, William Curtis Noyes; 3d Vice-President, William Inglis; Treasurer, Chas. O'Conor; Recording Secretary, Robert Emmet; Corresponding Secretary, Benjamin D. Silliman; Librarian, Charles Tracy. Library Committee—Frederick A. Tallmadge, C. Bainbridge Smith, Worthington Romaine, Henry A. Cram. Committee on Jurisprudence—William Evarts, John W. Edmonds, Edwin W. Stoughton, Henry H. Morange, Augustus W. Clason, C. Bainbridge Smith, Enoch L. Fancher. Committee of Censorship—Erastus C. Benedict, Charles F. Southmayd, John McKeon, Benjamin V. Abbott, John L. Wendell, Edmund Terry, Anthony R. Tyson, Benjamin T. Kissam, Henry D. Sedgwick.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 4, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate request, and are steady, at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is moderate, but with light supplies (especially of desirable styles) available; prices are generally well supported. Orders from the South are decreasing in number and extent. The inquiry from Western dealers is more vigorous. There is very little doing for shipment. The latest accounts from California offer no encouragement to send goods thither. The Boston *Shipping List* says that in Boston, "*Desirable and seasonable* goods of prime quality are very scarce, and the feeling is quite firm for nearly all kinds. Manufacturers are busily employed in filling orders for the South and West, and, with a steady demand from the New-England trade, a fair business has been done. The Spring trade is, however, fast drawing to a close, and in a week or two we look for a very quiet market. Manufacturers will soon have to turn their attention to Fall work. The stock of goods here is very light, and throughout the country must be smaller than in previous years, so that the prospects of a good Fall demand look rather encouraging at the present time. Stock of all kinds continues to sustain the prices of last week, and the increased activity among the manufacturers has led to an advance in the price of labor, which has slightly increased the cost of goods. Among the exports since our last, we notice 1,763 cases from this port to San Francisco, and 50 cases from New-York. The quantity cleared from the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week—cases	3,045	3,402
Since January 1	65,882	79,990
Total	69,927	83,392

DRY GOODS—The principal sale, to-day, was one held by WILMERDINGS, HOGUET and HUMBERT. The catalogue was mainly composed of rather desirable goods, which found buyers at prices indicative of no remarkable change.

COFFEE—Exhibits no important change, sales having been reported of 125 bags Rio, in lots, at 10c. @10½c.; 1,100 Cape Haytien at about 9½c. each 4 months' credit, and 800 St. Domingo, mainly at 8¼c., cash ℔ lb.

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics.

	Rio.	Other kinds.
Im'ts from Jan. 1 to April 30,'58,bgs	25,252	16,227
Im'ts from Jan. 1 to April 30,'57,bgs	45,083	9,993
Imports during April, 1858, bags	11,883	6,226
Sales during April, 1858, bags	15,651	7,810
Stock, May 1, 1858, bags	4,200	2,500
Stock, May 1, 1857, bags	14,800	3,000

In Baltimore, last week, there were received 2,080 bags Rio Coffee; sold, 7,250 bags Rio at from 10c.@11¾c., including one cargo of 4,150 bags at 10⅞c.; 1,300 bags Laguayra at 11⅝c.@12¼c., and 200 Bahia at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Stock there, on Saturday, 6,060 bags Rio, and 1,600 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—The demand is fair and prices favor factors. Sales 1,800 bales, including Middling, at 12¼c.@12½c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@13c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are more freely offered and are heavy at from $3@$3 50, according to quality, ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are in moderate request at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, and purchased at, however, generally easier prices. The home trade are the leading buyers, but there is rather more inquiry from shippers, induced by the prevailing low currency. Sales 14,000 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$4 05@$4 20
Extra State	4 25@ 4 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 20@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 30@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 30
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues heavy and languid. Sales 750 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 25@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is in good demand at about former rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,700 bbls. at $4 50@$8 for ordinary mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, at $3 50@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18 each.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 3,350 boxes Messina Oranges at $1 55@$2 75; and 1,050 boxes do. Lemons at $2 75@$2 95, cash, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and declining,—there being more sellers than buyers. The transactions since our last amount to about 23,000 bushels, including very good White Western at $1 25; Red Western at $1 08; Chicago Spring, to arrive, at about 90c.; poor to prime White Southern at $1 08@$1 30; and Red Southern at $1 05@$1 12 ℔ bushel. Corn is more sought after by home dealers and shippers at firmer prices. Sales 41,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. for unsound; 68c.@70c. for straw colored; 70c.@72c. for White; and 72c.@73c. for Yellow, ℔ bushel. Sales were also reported of 4,500 bushels Rye at 65c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Small lots of fair to good Barley brought 60c.@63c. ℔ bushel. Oats sell slowly at 47c.@48½c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 38c.@44c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; and 32c.@38c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 80 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at former quotations: New-Orleans 25c.@27c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@22c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally quiet, without any important alteration in prices.

WILMINGTON, May 1.—TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 73 bbls., at $2 85 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. No sales this morning. SPIRITS TURPENTINE has declined 1c., and 560 bbls. sold this morning at 44c. ℔ gallon. Nothing done in ROSIN. TAR—40 bbls. sold yesterday afternoon at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is selling rather slowly at 67c.@68c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds are quiet and somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, at reduced prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $18 25@$18 50 for Mess, and $14 65@$15 for Prime, ℔ bbl., closing with few, if any, buyers disposed to pay over our lowest quotations. Cut Meats are depressed and languid at 8¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in light supply and is inactive, at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is plentier and cheaper; sales 430 bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; and 200 kegs, at 12¼c., ℔ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for, at full rates; sales 280 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 50@$15 for extra do.; $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess; and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$19 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 11c.@22c. for Ohio; 16c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is heavy and languid, at 6c.@8½c. ℔ lb.; small lots bring higher rates.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., at $3 62½@$4 25 for fair to choice, ℔ 100 lbs. Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,200 tcs., chiefly to speculators.

SUGARS—Are plenty and heavy. Sales 900 hhds., including Cuba at 5¼c.@6¼c.; Porto Rico at 5¼c.@6¾c., and New-Orleans at 7c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. prime at 10¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was poorly attended. The Greens were mostly disposed of at a shade lower prices. Only a portion of the Blacks found buyers at about previous rates.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in better request, though buyers are expecting some concessions. Spanish is scarce and high. Sales since Friday 123 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 11c.@15c.; 170 bales Havana, and 10 bales Cuba on private terms, and 54 cases seed leaf at 10c.@20c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Sales have been made in New-Bedford, since our last, of 13,200 lbs. Ochotsk at $1 07@$1 25; with 19,000 lbs. Northwest Coast, and 7,000 lbs. South Sea at private bargain.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ABRAHAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULARS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 3, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Since our last, Spirits of Turpentine have somewhat fluctuated in price, some lots having been sold as low as 48c. but to-day the market closes very firm at 49c. with a light stock on hand. Common Resin keeps in active demand at $1 51 for lots afloat, and $1 56 from yard. Medium grades are in good demand, at $3 50@$4 50 for No. 1 ℔ 280 lbs. White and Pale are scarce at from $5@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Linseed has been in moderate demand; lots from store are now selling at 68c.@69c. Crude Whale has advanced, and we note a sale of 1,000 bbls. here at 55c. Crude Sperm is quiet at $1 20 ℔ gallon. Lard is in fair demand at 95c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

TALLOW—The demand for the local trade is small, and therefore the market keeps inactive, and small sales are being made at 10¼c. Rough Fat is still selling at 7¾c.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY.—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, FANCY GLASS of all descriptions, for pavements, vaults, &c. &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

The largest and most elegant store in New-York, or perhaps in the World, devoted to the exclusive sale of SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, and FRENCH MILLINERY.
Including in its branches PARIS BONNETS, LADIES', MISSES' and BOYS' STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, JOCKEYS and CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.
Whatever is rare and beautiful in the above departments, will be found in our establishment. Special attention is requested to our openings of this week, for we have received from the COMPAGNIE DE LYONS, VILLE DE PARIS, and other stores and manufactories in France, NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS, NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS, NOVELTIES IN PARIS BONNETS, RIBBONS AND EXQUISITE FLOWERS.
Also, over five thousand of the latest shapes and styles of FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS and POINTS, Which are now ready for inspection, and are offered a UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the Largest and best selected Stocks of CARPETING to be found in this country, a part of which is The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold 30 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
800 pieces INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store A SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS, Suitable for Mourning, CONSISTING OF
BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, ALPACAS, GRENADINES, DE LAINES, JACONETS, TAMETANS, ORGANDIES, CRAPE MARETZ, CALICOES, CHALE, FOULARD SILKS, BAREGES, 4-4 & 6-4 CRAPES, BAREGES, GRENADINES and FOULARD ROBES, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF NEW FABRICS.
Suitable for Traveling and Walking Dresses.

BULPIN'S LAST WEEK!
At No. 361 Broadway.
Will open his new store, No. 415 Broadway, One door south of Canal-st., ON MONDAY, MAY 10,
Immense bargains until that time In Shawls and Mantillas.
REMEMBER, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
The new store will positively be opened on the day named.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FRENCH JACONETS and ORGANDIES.
700 PIECES GROS, ODIER & CO. JACONETS, First Quality of Cloth, at 20 cents.
300 PIECES GROS, ODIER & CO. ORGANDIES, On Plaid Cloth, at 30 cents.
400 FLOUNCED JACONET ROBES at $3.
300 FLOUNCED ORGANDY ROBES at $4.
These Goods are decided bargains, and will be put apart from the regular goods at the Howard-st. entrance.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES.
200 RICH PRINTED 3-FLOUNCE BAREGE ROBES, a $6.
200 RICH CHINTZ ROBES, A QUILLE ROBES, $8.
150 DOUBLE JUPE CHINTZ GRENADINE ROBES, at $15
ALSO,
NEW and ELEGANT DOUBLE JUPE BAREGE ROBES, received per steamer *Arabia.*
At RETAIL on MONDAY, May 3,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

DOUBLE SILK JUPE ROBES.
200 DOUBLE JUPE CHENE ROBES.
At $20, worth $30.
ALSO,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PIECE SILKS, by the yard
Will be offered at Retail on Monday, May 3.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 3,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
In large and beautiful assortments,
AT LOW PRICES,

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 146 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Rich Plaid and Stripe SILKS..........65 and 75 cents.
Black GROS DE RHINE and GROS GRAIN, from..........69c. to $1 25
Lupin's BOMBAZINES....75c., 85c., 95c., $1, and $1 12½
Henrietta CLOTH, 1¾ yard wide, all wool, 75c., 85c. and $1.
Black BAREGES..........25c., 31c. and 38c.
Handsome CRAPE MARETZ..........31c. and 38c.
Black BAREGE ROBES 3 flounces, $4, $4 50, $5, $6 and $7.
LAVELLA CLOTHS, for traveling dresses....12½ cents.
SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS, yard wide, very fine....25 cents.
Organdy and Lawn ROBES, 3 flounces..........$2.
Very fine Black and White French LAWNS.....18 cents.
BONNETS and MANTILLAS, a splendid stock, suited to every stage of mourning.
Ladies may rely on obtaining in this house every desirable article for deep and second mourning, at prices which cannot fail to please.
N. B.—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

CARPETS.
REMOVAL OF CARPETS TO NEW STORES.
The subscriber has moved to his new and spacious stores No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, where he is prepared to exhibit a very fine assortment of Carpets, in new patterns, at reduced prices, viz.:
MEDALLIONS.
VELVET CARPETS, from $1 25 to $1 62½ per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from 90c. to $1 12½ per yard.
BRUSSELS, from $1 to $1 25 per yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS, from $1 to $1 12½ per yard.
INGRAIN CARPETS, all wool, from 60c. to 80c. per yd.
INGRAIN CARPETS, cotton and wool, from 25c. to 50c. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS, VENETIANS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, MATTINGS, MATS, &c. All at low prices, and all goods sold in the retail department will be sold for cash.
GEORGE E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st.,
150 feet east of Broadway,
NEW-YORK.
Also, Sole Agent for selling Auburn Power Loom, and Auburn Prison-made three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Church Carpets made to order.

THE EVERETT HAT,
Having established its claims upon the attention of the trade as A DRESS HAT.
The undersigned feel encouraged to make further efforts, in pursuance of the same line of policy as heretofore announced by them, and have now the pleasure of offering, for the examination of their friends,
THE CRITTENDEN HAT,
Which, leaving the line of trade already occupied by its predecessor quite undisturbed, seeks for itself another and no less important field of operations, basing its claims to notice—like the statesman whose name it bears—not so much upon startling novelty and originality of conception, as upon the EXCELLENCE OF ITS QUALITY.
Whether it be in material, color, or proportion, and in being altogether just what it should be for the purpose designed—
A SUMMER HAT,
With a crown sufficient to protect the head, and brim enough to shade the face.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a superb selection of SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, BAREGES AND MUSLINS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND UNTRIMMED STRAWS, IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS', NO. 134 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which, having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are a very desirable article. They bleach the hands and make them soft and smooth, and are impervious to water, hot or cold. Sold at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 25 John-st., up stairs.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Late WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
Having REMOVED to the spacious [illegible] CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 CHAMBERS-ST., and Nos. 80 and 81 READE ST.,
Is now offering, for cash or on approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salesrooms in the city, with ample facilities, and an experience of near twenty years in the business, purchasers may feel assured of being as well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
☞ All cash and prompt time buyers are invited to call.

BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
On sale for this week only.
AT UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
The subscriber will positively move On Monday, May 10,
To his new and elegant premises, No. 415 Broadway,
Under the Brandreth House,
One door south of Canal-st.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S REMOVAL.
To his new and elegant store, No. 415 Broadway,
One door south of Canal st.,
Will positively take place On Monday, May 10.
Unheard-of bargains In Shawls and Mantillas,
Will be offered this week only,
At the old stand, No. 361 Broadway.
GEO. BULPIN.

STELLA SHAWLS, AT RETAIL.
RECEIVED PER STEAMER ARABIA.
A beautiful assortment of BLACK, WHITE and COLORED CENTRES.
Also, a lot with VERY SUPERIOR CAMEL'S HAIR BORDERS.
NOVELTIES in BAREGE and CHALLIS SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
50 dozen gentlemen's French Scollop-Border Handkerchiefs, at 50 cents each, worth $1.
5 cases Ladies' and Misses' Handkerchiefs, at $1 and $1 50 dozen.
5 cases Hemstitched do. at $2 25, $2 50 and $3 dozen.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH PRINTED JACONET MUSLINS,
At 2s. Per Yard.
Also, Splendid Organdie Muslins, Chintz Colors, Entire New Pattern, at 4s. Per Yard.
Purchased at late Auction Sales,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MAY 5, 1858.
500 pieces first quality FRENCH JACONETS.
at 12½c. per yard.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS.
Lace and Silk Mantillas.
Our usual large assortment Is now completed.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
In Great Variety,
And at very Reduced Prices.
Some Lace Sets at $6 and $8 per Pair.
Worth $10 and $12.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS.
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO. 464 BROADWAY.
Having determined to discontinue their RETAIL DEPARTMENT, Now offer their entire stock of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, AND DECORATIONS, FOR CASH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

REAL LACES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a beautiful assortment of all kinds of THREAD LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, THREAD LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.
HART'S PARISH CHURCHES,
DESIGNS IN THE THREE STYLES OF ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE
With over ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS, by J. COLEMAN HART, Architect. Imperial 8vo.; price $4.
From the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.
The London publishers are famed for the beauty and correctness with which their magnificent publications are prepared; but we have never seen any architectural volume, even from Weale, of Holborn, that for paper, type, engraving and beauty of perspective views, exceeds this work.
From the Church Journal.
The history of architecture on this side of the water cannot show a more beautiful work than J. Coleman Hart's Designs for Parish Churches.
From the United States Mining Journal.
We are glad to see that the subject has been taken up by an architect so capable as Mr. Hart, who has produced one of the most useful and beautiful books ever issued on the science of Church building.
From the Puritan Recorder.
This, in its way, is a splendid production. It appears to be the work of a master in his profession. The drawings and engravings, and indeed, the whole mechanical execution of the book are elegant.
From the Commercial, (Wilmington.)
In paper, typography, engravings and binding, it is a gem of a book. It cultivates a man to have such a book in sight. Every Church Committee should examine this volume before beginning its work.
From the Episcopal Recorder.
This is a superbly-illustrated volume, containing a vast amount of information in reference to the schools of architecture of which it treats.
From the Independent.
The book, considered as a disquisition upon the principles of Gothic architecture, with an analysis of its several parts, is a valuable contribution to ecclesiology. He gives also a valuable chapter on nomenclature.
From the Congregationalist.
We lodge the treatise on a choice shelf, by the side of "Winkles' English Cathedrals," with the feeling that we have another good book there.
For sale by DANIEL DANA, Jr.,
No. 381 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS,
First Series—Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotripsy or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness.
By ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. No. 1 Amity-st.
WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY.
NEW VOLUME.
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY,
Boston,
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Volume VII.
Being Volume I. of the American Revolution.
By George Bancroft.
Octavo. Uniform with the previous volumes.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show-bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents,
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE,
Packers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual, of PROGRESSIVE TEXT BOOKS, constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers.
Copies sent gratis, and prepaid, on application to the publishers.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the undersigned is not the "Lewis Frank" stated to have been arrested on the 26th of April last for false pretences; and further that he is a stranger to me and in no way related or connected with me, or the firm of which I am a member. LEWIS FRANK, of the firm of LEWIS, PHILIP & JOHN FRANK, Importers of Segars, No. 146 Pearl-st.

$3 50.—CONGRESS GAITERS, SPRING STYLE NOW READY; ALSO, $5 PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. N.B.—THE ABOVE IS BEST QUALITY AND WARRANTED.

SHOW CASES.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FORMES—MUSARD.
Lessee and Director..........B. Ullman
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8. Doors open at 7½.
Admission..........50 cents; Reserved seats, 50c. extra
MUSARD'S CONCERTS.
Third appearance of CARL FORMES.
Third night of the GOTHAM QUADRILLE and TELEGRAPH POTPOURRI, on popular American airs.
WITH BRILLIANT SOLOS AND VARIATIONS.
D'ANGRI, FORMES, COOPER.
THE MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.
PART I.—1. Overture (Zampa.) 2. Quadrille (The Spanish.) 3. Polka (Quintili.) 4. Aria (Betly.)—D'Angri. 5. Golden-Wing Waltz (Labitzky.)
PART II.—1. Overture (Freyschutz.) 2. The Magic Flute (Formes.) 3. Rakotzi March (Berlioz.) 4. The Bay of Biscay (Formes.)
PART III.—1. Gotham and Telegraph Quadrille. 2. Annen Polka (Strauss.) 3. Lucrezia Borgia (Cooper.) 4. New Lancers.
To-morrow and every evening of the week.
MUSARD'S CONCERTS.
With CARL FORMES, D'ANGRI, COOPER, &c.
On Saturday, at 1½,
MUSARD'S PRESENTATION MATINEE,
when every lady will be presented with a copy of the Express Train Gallop, arranged for the piano-forte.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 5.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF THE RAVELS.
Four entertainments. The Brothers and all the artists.
THE FETE CHAMPETRE and DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
Gabriel..........as..........Lourdeau
Comic ballet of FIGARO.
THE GREEN MONSTER.
The White Knight..........Antoine Ravel
Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; upper boxes, 25 cents.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance—SATURDAY, May 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, May 5,
Continued success of Sterling Coyne's drama,
THE LOVE KNOT,
with the admirable comedietta of UNCLE FOOZLE,
with the first act of the ever popular ROBERT MACAIRE.
This entertainment will combine the talent of every member of the company.
AN ENTIRELY NEW COMEDY,
written expressly for this company, will be speedily produced.
A NEW THREE-ACT DRAMA
is also in preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK OF THE PATRIOTIC DRAMA.
Houses crowded! Admiration unqualified!! Enthusiasm unbounded!!!
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The four-act American drama, entitled
BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE.

Gen. Washington..Mr. Vezzey	Gen. Howe..........Mr. Martin
Randolph.....Mr. H. F. Daly	Gen Green.....Mr. McDonall
Col. Frazier.....Mr. Burnett	Gilbert Gates...Mr. F. Bangs
Seth Hope.....Mr. Jefferson	Lord Percy.........Mr. Levick
Kroat..........Mr. Peters	Sampson..........Mr. Denham

Blanche of Brandywine..........Miss Sara Stevens
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING, May 5—FIVE PIECES.
HARD STRUGGLE—Mark Smith, Fisher, Mrs. Kirby.
NOTHING TO NURSE—Walcot, Bishop, Miss Clifton.
THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD—Burton, Walcot, Brougham, Smith, Moore.
MUSARD BALL—Brougham, Mark Smith, Mrs. Hudson Kirby.
MY FRIEND IN THE STRAPS—By Briggs, Moore, Miss Clifton.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT,
And last night but two of the season.
THURSDAY—Planche's play of CHARLES THE TWELFTH.
Look at the cast—
Adam Brock...Mr. Burton | Muddlework, Mr. Brougham
Charles Twelfth, Mr. Walcot | Maj. Vanberg....Mr. Fisher
Gustavus.....Mr. Barrett | Eudiga..Mrs. Hudson Kirby
With the farce of HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, with a great distribution, and a screaming farce to conclude.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MR. HACKETT,
Who of late years has been abroad and almost entirely withdrawn from the stage, but now happens to be transiently in this City, has been persuaded to appear
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FRIDAY NEXT, 7th inst., as Falstaff in Shakespeare's great historical play, in five acts, entitled THE FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV., comprising the battle of Shrewsbury and death of Hotspur.
The play will be well cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, May 5, 1858,
will be acted VIRGINIUS, Or THE ROMAN FATHER.
After which THE FRENCH SPY.
To conclude with THE DUEL OF THE MIST.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE,
No. 37 BOWERY.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 6th, 1858.
The manager takes great pleasure in announcing to the public that he has made an engagement for this night only, with Mr. BENJAMIN YATES and his talented Troupe—the Infant Wonders, the Denier brothers, Mr. Thomas Watson, Miss Sallie Bishop, and also the beautiful Twin Sisters, Augusta and Marie, together with the talented company of this theatre, will appear.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Extraordinary success and THIRD APPEARANCE OF MISS SUSIN DENIN, that accomplished, wonderfully popular and piquant actress, who has consented to appear as HONORA PAULE in the BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
Mr. H. Watkins' admirable play, which is condensed into 3 acts, in order to render it still more attractive by a concentration of its stirring interest, will be repeated in obedience to the general request.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, May 5,
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
And also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
Or, A ROMANCE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.
MISS SUSIN DENIN as..........HONORA PAULE.
Mr. H. Watkins as..........Godfrey Dulanie.
Col. Shannon, Mr. J. Bridgman; Dr. Henry Haire, Mr. H. Ryner; Agnes, Miss Melissa; Madam Auderly, Mrs. Fitzgerald; Jessamine, Miss S. Partington, &c.
THE STONE found tied around the body of YOUNG SAMUEL, the enormous LIVING SERPENT, original Happy Family, the inimitable AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS, &c., &c., may still be seen here.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD, Proprietor.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
The following unapproachable combination of artists appear in personation of Negro peculiarity:
SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Stage Manager.
COMIC DELINEATORS OF ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES:
Mr. G. HOLLAND, Mr. C. WHITE, Mr. J. BUDWORTH, Mr. C. H. FOX, Mr. E. BOWERS, Mr. F. EDWARDS, Mr. M. CAMPBELL, Master GUS. HOWARD.
QUARTETTE:
Mr. J. LYNCH, Mr. T. VAUGN, Mr. G. GARDNER, Mr. COLLINS.
INSTRUMENTAL:
Mr. LICHYER, Mr. SMITH, Mr. HASLAN, Mr. WERNIG, Mr. LEOPOLD, Mr. HARTWELL.
Most attractive novelties will be produced in rapid succession.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS;
NO. 444 BROADWAY,
Commence their FOURTH WEEK
With another GREAT BILL,
Replete with RARE FUN,
First appearance of JACK and BOB,
Who will continue to amuse.
This week another entire change.
Together with plenty of Black Bon-bons.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. PA. JONES, Agent.

THIS MORNING, (WEDNESDAY,) AT 2 O'CLOCK.
GRAND CONCERT
At Niblo's, at which some of the most eminent artists in the City will appear. Tickets as usual.

APTOMMAS, THE HARPIST,
is announced to appear at the GRAND MORNING CONCERT given for the Church of the Holy Martyrs, TO-DAY at 2 o'clock precisely, at Niblo's.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—Opposite Niblo's Theatre—To let, for Concerts, Lectures and Public Meetings. For terms, apply to, or address, F. WIDDOWS, Lessee. No saloon or restaurant connected with the Hall. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 28, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
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Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for each of this and all kinds of iron work, including fronts, railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DEAN & CHILD,
COTTON BROKERS,
No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B. DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

BROOKS! BROOKS! BROOKS!
"*All the way from Manchester.*"

CENTRAL PARK.—PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE PLANS.—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, the designs for the improvement of the Central Park, including the four which have taken the premiums, [illegible] few days, an exhibition from [illegible] to [illegible], at No. 527 Broadway, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and School Agency supplies Teachers with situations in all parts of the Union. Schools and families furnished with accomplished teachers, [illegible] gratuitously. Wanted immediately, [illegible] female teachers of French and music. Correspondence throughout the Union. N. B.—Parents can obtain, gratuitously, important information respecting boarding schools. Send for circulars, or apply to HUNT & ANDREWS, No. 309 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Conductors.—Schools supplied, gratuitously, with School Circulars. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, tutors, and governesses; and teachers with positions. [illegible] wanted. A gentleman competent to teach German, French and drawing wanted, to go to Pennsylvania. Apply at the AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—(Opposite 70th-st.) reopens May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which every opportunity is improved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conducting a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars may be had from WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MISS PARSONS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 113 Church-st., New-Haven, Conn.—Number limited. Miss ELIZABETH PARSONS will receive an increase of members of her family, *six young ladies,* as pupils, who can receive instruction in any of the English branches, with Latin, French, German, Spanish or Italian language. Board, with instruction, per annum (washing not included,) $250. Next term will commence on *May 5. Circulars,* containing further particulars, can be obtained with references, by application at school.

WARWICK INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term of the Warwick Institute, Warwick, Orange County, New-York, will commence on Monday, the 10th of May next. $120 will pay for the board and tuition of pupils in the English branches for one session of 22 weeks. Circulars may be obtained at No. 32 Barrow, No. 349 Greenwich-st., and No. 58 Cedar-st., New-York; at the corner of Court and Douglas sts., Brooklyn; or of W. K. BENEDICT, Secretary Warwick Institute, Warwick, N. Y.

WILLIAM R. STOUGHTON'S FAMILY School, at Summit, distant forty minutes from New-York City, per express train, on Morris and Essex Railroad. Parents who desire a country home, and not exactly a boarding-school, for their sons, are invited to call. German, French, and Lessons on Piano, by competent instructors. Summer session, of five months, will commence May 3.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING NEAR the city of Bridgeport, Conn., will receive into a private family eight children, from six to twelve years of age, to educate. Terms, $150 per year. References, the Rev. T. T. Guion, Brooklyn, L. I.; Mrs. M. A. Tyng, No. 197 East Broadway, New-York. For further references and circulars, apply to R. OLMSTEAD, Esq., Box No. 166 Bridgeport, Conn.

A EUROPEAN LADY, HAVING ALWAYS moved in the best society, and speaking the French language with the purest Parisian accent, wishes to give French conversation and reading Lessons to ladies and gentlemen, either at her residence, No. 55 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or at the residences of the applicants. Applications received daily, from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M.

WOLCOTT INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—REV. D. S. WRIGHT, M. A., RECTOR.—Summer session of this Family School for boys commences May 5. Home comforts, personal discipline, maternal care, and judicious cultivation of health, mind and manners, are the characteristics of this Institution. For circulars address the Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 20th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 5. Circulars can be obtained of HUNT & ANDREWS, No. 309 Broadway; of WILLIAM ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, and No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and of the Principal, D. S. ROWE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., HUDSON RIVER Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition for a term of 14 weeks. For particulars address the Principal at the Institute, or call on Professor R. G. FLACK, at International Hotel, No. 397 Broadway, before 9 A. M., or between 2 and 3 P. M., each day.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $160 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will commence May 6. Circulars can be obtained at No. 215 Pearl-st., New-York, or by addressing
G. G. HAZELTINE, J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.
JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer term of this School will commence on the first Monday in May. For Circulars, address JOHN CARLEY, Principal.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 500 PACIFIC-STREET.—The next term of this school will commence on Monday, May 3. Separate rooms arranged for male and female pupils. Pupils received at any time.

CHILDREN'S BOARD AND EDUCATION, (from 5 to 10 years of age,) in a pleasant, quiet home in the vicinity of the City; terms will be found moderate, and references unexceptionable. Address Miss A. [illegible] BELL, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The Summer session will open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May. For catalogue, address V. B. WARNER, OTIS BISBEE, Principals.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 35 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 98 West 23d-st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place. For circulars, schemes of other information, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A CIRCULAR OF THE ROSE SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HARSHAW, No. 557 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. [illegible]

TEACHERS.

A PERSON WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES—Who speaks well English, French and Italian, wishes to be employed as valet to some gentleman. The same will accept a situation to take care of a sick gentleman; he will take care of him with great attention, and perfectly understands his business. Apply by letter, addressed to B. A., Times office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, and Italian. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Bonn, an experienced teacher of the French, German, Spanish, Latin languages, &c., &c., for years in this country, wishes to change his present situation; exceptionable references given. Address E. S. B., Times office, New-York City.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY, (native preferred,) to teach piano, singing, if possible, and the French language in a family residence, about two hours ride by Railroad from this City. Call on Mr. HOBBS, at Clarke, Austin & Co., No. 3 Park Row, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FULLY COMPETENT, and of experience, a situation either as principal or assistant in a district or select school, to teach the English branches or Classics. Address S. R. C., Times Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN New-York will hold its regular quarterly session in its room in Odd Fellows' Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE Rhetorical Society of Union Theological Seminary will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock, at the Seminary Chapel, No. 9 University-place.

STATIONERY.

ORDERS FOR BLANK BOOKS, WRITING papers, stationery, and job printing solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. Prices low.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS ON THE OCEAN, LAKE, OR RIVER.
BUNKER'S PATENT LIFE PRESERVER.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The records of disasters arising from shipwreck, fire and foundering at sea, show an alarming loss of life from the want of proper facilities in times of emergency for the saving of passengers and crew. Life-boats are swamped in launching, and Life Preservers are found useless from age, want of adaptability, or imperfect requisite essentials, and often, though complying with the letter of the law while the spirit of it is overlooked, are found disastrous [illegible] indifference and death ensues.
Humanity alone demands that such a [illegible] should not exist; and while the [illegible] appeal to ship-owners to supply [illegible] [illegible] which has received [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price Two Cents; served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Musard's Concerts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome-street—[illegible]—Uncle Pooble—Robert Macaire.

[illegible]—The Green Monster—Figaro—[illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blanche of Brandywine.

[illegible] THEATRE—My Friend in the Straps—[illegible]—This House to be Sold—Hard Struggle—The Dumb Family.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jack Cade—The Bride of the Ferry—Jumbo Jum.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Virginius—The French Spy—The Dumb of the Mill.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bates as An Eveninge.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Jack and Bob—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

[illegible] BUILDING—Geo. Christy and Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Clayton Kids.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible] Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
[illegible] and Way Mail	5½ A. M.
[illegible] Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] and Southwestern Mail	1 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
[illegible] for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
[illegible] for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The [illegible] leaves Boston for Liverpool	May 5
The Moses Taylor leaves New-York for Aspinwall	May 5
The [illegible] leaves New-York for Liverpool	May 7

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued [illegible], in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The New-York Times Office.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now Edited, printed and published in the new TIMES BUILDING, upon the Park, opposite the City Hall. In consequence of the increase of our advertising patronage, we have enlarged the size of our sheet, by extending the length of its columns, and shall now be able, we trust, to find room for all the current news of the day, with the Political, Literary and general miscellany, which our readers have a right to expect. As we have only one of Hoe's new Ten-Cylinder Lightning Presses as yet in working order, we shall be unable for a few days to issue our usual Evening Edition;—subscribers at a distance will receive the morning issue instead of it. In the course of two or three weeks we shall have other Presses erected, and shall then be able more fully to meet the expectations of the public.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing three days' later advices from Europe. The news by this arrival is not specially important, but presents some features of interest. In the British Parliament the Government had declared that no further proceedings would be taken against Dr. Bernard. The clipper ship *James Baines*, built in Boston, but owned in England, had been totally destroyed by fire in the Liverpool docks. She was in the Australian trade, and, with her cargo, was valued at £170,000 sterling. From France we learn that the excitement that followed the acquittal of Bernard in London had subsided. The Spanish Government, it is reported, had denied that the President of the United States entertained any hostile design against the integrity of the nation. Later news from India is received by the *Europa*. Various successes by the British at different points are mentioned. The retreat of Nana Sahib had been stormed and taken, but he managed to escape. A large sum was offered for his head.

The *Arabia*, from Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing London papers of the 21st of April. We obtain from them, and publish elsewhere, some interesting details of the news received from Quebec on the arrival there of the *Anglo-Saxon*.

In Congress, yesterday, both Houses engaged in business with spirit and industry. In the Senate, after some unimportant business, the Paraguay resolution was amended by striking out the clause authorizing the President to employ force, and then laid on the table. An earnest debate arose upon the bill to repeal the fishing bounties. Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, made an elaborate speech in support of it, when the subject was postponed till to-day. Mr. DOUGLAS failed to have the Oregon bill taken up. The Printing bill was discussed and laid over, &c., when the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives Mr. CLINGMAN introduced a resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. A motion to lay the subject on the table was negatived by a large majority, and its further consideration postponed till to-day. Afterwards the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota was taken up, and a spirited discussion arose thereon. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and others opposing the admission on the ground of fraud, irregularity, and violation of law, in the formation of the Constitution, and of defects in the instrument itself. In the course of the debate reference was made to Kansas, whereupon several gentlemen took occasion to define their position, and explain their votes upon the Conference Report. When they had concluded the House adjourned.

According to the Leavenworth *Ledger*, a dispatch reached the fort from Utah on Wednesday last, calling for reinforcements, and giving an account of a skirmish with a guerilla party of Mormons by a body of troops under Capt. ANDERSON, in which three-fourths of those engaged were killed on both sides. The report is discredited in St. Louis, at which place a number of prominent army officers have arrived, on their way to Utah, including Generals SMITH and HARNEY.

The American Medical Association met at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington yesterday, upwards of 400 delegates being in attendance. The first day's business related principally to the organization of the body. In the evening the delegates were received at the President's house by appointment.

TUCKERMAN, the mail robber, was yesterday sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, [illegible] NOWLAN, an accomplice of GANNIGER and DEMMON, convicted last term before Recorder BARNARD, was found guilty of grand larceny, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison. CHARLES HENRY was tried for stealing a diamond pin, worth $185, from the store of TIFFANY & Co., while pretending to make a purchase. He was convicted and sentenced to [illegible] years in the State Prison. JOHN SHERIDAN was convicted on a charge of robbing a sailor in [illegible] street, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

[illegible] at the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society, Mr. THOMAS [illegible] read an elaborate essay on the History of [illegible] City.

[illegible] yesterday, were somewhat [illegible] Flour and Wheat were [illegible] Provisions were [illegible]

exhibited no important change. The auction sale of teas resulted unsatisfactorily to importers. Freights were improving.

Kansas Affairs—Tone of Public Sentiment.

We need scarcely commend to public attention the letters of our Special Correspondent in Kansas. The reports hitherto received from that Territory, not only by us, but by most of our Eastern cotemporaries, have been so deeply tinged with party feeling as to command little confidence from the distant and dispassionate community to which they were addressed. Under the circumstances this was scarcely to be avoided. Most of the Kansas Correspondents of the Press have been residents of the Territory, and zealous actors in the party contests by which it has been agitated. It was natural that they should write as they felt, and that everything from their pens should bear the impress of the heated partisanship in which they lived and moved. The result has been that Kansas Correspondence has become a synonym for exaggeration, and has commanded very little confidence or respect from the public at large. The necessity for more just and reliable statements, induced us to send a Special Correspondent into the Territory, from whom we may expect its dispassionate and independent representation of affairs.

The letters published in this morning's TIMES will be found of special interest from their bearing upon the new contest which is about to open in Kansas. The passage of the Conference bill by Congress has, for the moment, at all events, transferred the struggle to the Territory. The Lecompton Constitution is about to be submitted to the vote of the people. Disguised and nominally excluded as it is, this issue is practically and substantially presented to the inhabitants of Kansas, and they will have no difficulty in appreciating at its proper value the importance of the pending vote. Our correspondent confirms the views we have hitherto expressed on this subject,—saying that whatever differences may prevail upon other topics, the feeling of the people of Kansas is almost *unanimous* against the Lecompton Constitution. He states, moreover, very emphatically, that there is actually no Pro-Slavery Party left in the Territory,—that this question is settled decisively and forever, —and that whatever may be done in Congress, nothing can force a Slave Constitution upon the new State. The people are determined never to permit the Lecompton Constitution to go into practical operation, and if it had been adopted by Congress without a submission to the popular vote, it would have been as absolute a nullity as if it had never been passed.

But another statement of our correspondent, in view of the turn which affairs finally took in Congress, is still more interesting and important. At the time he wrote, the substantial provisions of the Conference bill had reached Kansas, and he says *the passage of that bill would be more satisfactory to the people of the Territory than the Crittenden amendment itself.* The reasons of this preference are partly political and partly based upon the condition of the Territory. A very large portion of the people do not desire admission just at present. So far from considering their exclusion a punishment they will receive it as a boon. They are not prepared to shoulder the expenses of a State Government. They have been so long and so severely harassed by the party conflicts which have prevailed, their business has been so much interrupted, and the growth and prosperity of the Territory so much retarded, that they would greatly prefer a Territorial *regime* for a year or two longer to immediate admission as a State. They prefer that the Federal Government should pay their public expenses, rather than subject themselves to taxation for that purpose. The "threat," therefore, which has been embodied in the Conference bill is not likely to affect the vote on the Lecompton Constitution. It is certain, as Governors WALKER and STANTON have both asserted, to be rejected. It seems, moreover, that political considerations conspire to bring about the same result. Just at present the Free-State Party is divided in sentiment between the radicals and conservatives,—the former having control of the organization;—and it is not at all unlikely that, if the State were admitted, their most conspicuous leaders would be elected Senators, and take substantial control of public affairs. Some little delay, which shall give time for the passions of heated partisans to cool, and allay some of the bitterness which years of strife and injustice have engendered, will remedy this state of things, and give control of the new Territory to the men best entitled to the confidence of its inhabitants.

The Kansas controversy, we may therefore hope, is over. The sovereignty has been substantially vested in the people, in spite of the endeavors to cheat them out of it. We have no doubt that henceforward they will regulate their institutions in their own way.

The Acquittal of Bernard in France.

Our anticipations of the effect to be produced in France by the acquittal of SIMON BERNARD, are fully borne out by the imperfect reports already received of French feeling and by the tone in which the subject is treated by the Press of Paris. The legal aspects of the case, as they affected the mind of the English Jury, are utterly vague and incomprehensible in the eyes of writers accustomed to the minute and methodical applications of the French Civil Code. When France is told that the prosecutors for the English Crown failed to bring the case of BERNARD by the evidence within the scope of the statute under which the charge of complicity in a felony was advanced against him, she simply shrugs her shoulders in contemptuous disbelief of the sincerity of the prosecution, and passes by all the learned exposition of points of law reserved for the event of a verdict of guilty, to fasten upon the vital facts of the final acquittal of the intemperate and revolutionary harangue of the prisoner's counsel—and of the extraordinary demonstrations of applause with which Mr. EDWIN JAMES' denunciation of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was received by an English audience within the sacred precincts of a Court of Justice. The more venomous and vindictive of the Parisian journals, such as the *Univers*, which is the real organ of those bitterest enemies both of Bonapartism and the Republic, the Romanist reactionaries, set no limits to their abuse of England and the English. They declare that England has indorsed the crime of ORSINI, and that BERNARD was acquitted *because* he was proved to have been an accomplice in the attempt upon the life of the Emperor. Could these foolish fanatics urge the unreflecting army of France into a war of blind hostility against Great Britain, their dearest desire would be fulfilled. But their objurgations must therefore be taken as a sort of French "Buncombe," addressed to the simplicity of those whom they most despise, and whose ruin they are most greedily plotting. But the calmer and more patriotic of the Parisian journals do not judge the actual course of English justice in the case of BERNARD with sufficient composure and fairness—and they deduce from the fact of his escape inferences in regard to the feeling of England towards the Emperor which can hardly fail to bear bitter and dangerous fruit on the Continent of Europe. Perhaps we ought to be less surprised at this befogged condition of the Parisian Press, when we observe that some even of our own American cotemporaries, who ought to understand the general character of English legal proceedings, are equally obscured with the luminaries of Gaul. An illustrious journalist of this City, for instance, who has enjoyed not only the illuminating influences common to all of Anglo-Saxon origin, but special facilities for entering as deeply into the law of England as Roos entered into the nature of a sheep, cannot quite comprehend how it is that the evidence adduced against BERNARD should have failed to bring his case "within the scope of the statute of GEORGE IV.," and thinks the Jury must have passed upon the absolute question of his guilt or innocence in a kind of informal Pickwickian way. When the Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, who read law, as we all know, with Lord CLARENDON himself at a London Club-window, is thus bewildered, we may pardon the French press for falling into strange misapprehensions.

Unfortunately these misapprehensions of the Parisian press happen, just at this juncture of time, to be of more significance, incredible as it may appear, than the blunders of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, and there can be little doubt that the result of the Bernard trial has severed another of the links which bind England and France to keep the peace of the world. The Emperor NAPOLEON may think in 1858, as he thought in 1855, that "authority in England ever acts according to the law," but he has unfortunately accustomed his own subjects to see "authority" act with a marvelous disregard of the law, and he must accept it as one of the penalties of his own power that the vast majority of Frenchmen should be incapable of understanding a political order in which the sovereign is bound by the ties which control the meanest subject—and in which no "political exigency," or "reason of State," can raise itself as a barrier to the majestic march of impartial justice and of laws always independent and supreme, if often technical and imperfect. The military supporters of the Empire, in particular, will believe that the English Government need only have willed the conviction of BERNARD to compass that end—and they will chew a great many cuds of fancy, more bitter than sweet, over the ways and means of punishing with sword and flame the perfidious rulers who embraced the Emperor in public and aided his assassins in private. Ignorance and prejudice are unluckily very real forces in this world—and they have both been set vividly in motion within the "pacific empire of Bordeaux," by the failure of the charge of complicity in murder, and by the abandonment of the charge of conspiracy, preferred by the Government of Queen VICTORIA against Dr. SIMON BERNARD.

Affairs of the Street Commissioner's Department.

The affairs of the Street Commissioner's office attract an unusual and very gratifying degree of public attention. The contest in which it has been involved for the past year will not be without good results if it shall have the effect of impressing the public mind with a sense of the importance of this Department, and of the necessity of having its affairs conducted with a paramount regard to the public good.

Mr. COOPER's appointment of his subordinates was announced in the TIMES of Saturday. The chief clerk in the office is JONATHAN TROTTER. He was for many years a very successful leather merchant in "the Swamp," during which time he was elected Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, and discharged the duties of the office with great success. Removing afterwards to this City, he was chosen one of the Assistant Aldermen, and became President of the Board. He is a gentleman of unblemished character, highly esteemed by the mercantile community; and the pecuniary losses he has experienced since his retirement from business, which have led to his acceptance of this office, thus become a public benefit. In politics, Mr. TROTTER has always been a Democrat.

The most important position under the Street Commissioner, next to the Deputy, is that of Superintendent of Street Improvements. This officer has the direction of all the street work, and ought therefore to be an engineer. The gentleman is Captain MANSFIELD LOVELL, a native of this State, and a graduate from West Point. He was Adjutant to General QUITMAN during the Mexican War, and served throughout the campaign, from Vera Cruz to Mexico. In this position he was intimately associated with the Regiment of New-York Volunteers who were under the command of General QUITMAN. Captain LOVELL, upon the conclusion of the war, deeming his pay as Captain inadequate, and seeing no immediate chance for further glory or promotion, resigned his commission, and has resided for several years past in this City. Though not a politician, Captain LOVELL's sympathies are decidedly with the Democratic Party.

By reason of the injury which our commerce is suffering from the dilapidated condition of our wharves, a number of prominent merchants made an earnest appeal to Mr. COOPER to appoint as Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips, some man of undoubted qualifications and honesty. He accordingly selected JACOB A. WESTERVELT formerly Mayor of this City, and an extensive builder of ships, whose pecuniary misfortunes, two or three years since, excited universal sympathy. This appointment has been unanimously approved. Mr. WESTERVELT is a Democrat.

JOHN B. CORLIES is the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, an office which, under the Charter, can only be given to a builder. Mr. CORLIES was formerly largely engaged in business, but retired several years since, with a large fortune. The bureau in charge of this Superintendent, and the two previously named, are the ones in which large frauds can be committed by dishonest men. Mr. CORLIES, who is a Republican, was recommended to Mr. COOPER by a number of our leading citizens, for whom he had built houses, and who had thus obtained a personal conviction of his integrity and skill. The Deputy-Superintendent is JOHN RICHARDSON, of the firm of WM. RICHARDSON & SON, pencil-case makers. Mr. RICHARDSON, was one of the most decided and active of the anti-Wood portion of the General Committee at Tammany Hall, a category which also includes Mr. COOPER, who there formed his own opinion of Mr. R.'s worth.

The Superintendent of Lamps and Gas is WILLIAM GAYTE, a stonecutter of the Seventh Ward, and a Democrat. Mr. GAYTE has not a very extensive reputation, but he was earnestly recommended by Alderman ADAMS, whose leading and efficient part in the removal of DEVLIN commended him to public favor, and entitled him to expect that some consideration would be paid to his individual wishes, when not inconsistent with the public interests.

THOMAS BYRNES, who was removed from the Custom House by Collector SCHELL, and appointed to another place by Surveyor HART, is the Superintendent of Lands and Places. He is a very popular First Ward Democrat, and was also one of Mr. COOPER's associates, as an anti-Wood member of the General Committee at Tammany Hall.

The appointment of JOHN NESBIT as Superintendent of Roads, may be taken as a mark of respect by Mr. COOPER, to the memory of his intimate personal friend, the late LORENZO B. SHEPARD, of whom Mr. NESBIT was a devoted adherent. Mr. NESBIT is of the firm of MURPHY & NESBIT, dealers in building materials, and a Democrat.

A matter of prime importance to holders of real estate is the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments. As one of that class, HENRY M. SCHIEFFELIN—a prominent merchant of this City—has given much attention to the subject. At the request of Mr. COOPER he has consented to take the office of Collector for the period of sixty days, for the purpose of organizing the Bureau in such manner as will guard the interests of citizens whose property is affected by its operations. Mr. SCHIEFFELIN is a Republican. The Deputy Collectors are DANIEL E. DELAVAN, the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society; DAVID KISSNER, Captain of Police for the Fourteenth Ward up to the disbandment of the Municipal force; and JOHN H. H. CHAMBERS, Deputy Clerk of the Common Council for many years past, in which position he has acquired the confidence and regard of Mayor TIEMANN, who earnestly recommended his appointment.

Of these appointments the Democratic Party has the lion's share, and to this result some exception has, not unnaturally, been taken; although not even the Republicans are united upon this point. The *Tribune* alone has spoken with disparagement of the appointments, and is somewhat bitter against the Mayor as the cause of them, by reason of his nomination of Mr. COOPER; while the *Courier* is decided in its commendation of the appointments and also of the Mayor. It is important to the City that full justice should be done to the action of the Mayor, in order to strengthen his hands in the discharge of his official duties. When he took office he appointed two clerks, one, Mr. J. B. AULD, recommended by ROBERT J. DILLON and other leading Democrats, who took an active part in aid of Mr. TIEMANN's election; and the other, RICHARD SCOTT, the President of the Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward. He allowed Mr. CONOVER, the Republican Street Commissioner, to carry his case to the Court of Appeals and obtain its decision thereon. When that was adverse to him, and Mr. DEVLIN became Street Commissioner, his removal became an object of overruling importance. Every politician in the City knows that this result could only have been secured by the appointment of a Democrat in his place. The Mayor would only nominate a citizen of ability and integrity, and the Board of Aldermen would only confirm a Democrat. Mr. COOPER was almost the only man the two branches of the appointing power could agree upon. He was therefore selected, contrary to his own wishes as decidedly expressed. If the Mayor had endeavored to revive the tactics of FERNANDO WOOD, by extorting a pledge from Mr. COOPER to yield the selection of his subordinates, his demand would certainly have been rejected with indignation; although, deference has doubtless been given to his wishes in making the appointments. Mr. COOPER, however, taking the office perforce, and being, without concealment, an earnest and firm Democrat, in the bestowal of patronage almost of necessity favors his own political friends and associates.

But, even if the Mayor was responsible for the decided political bias of the Street Commissioner's slate, the Republicans, as a party, could hardly complain. Mr. TIEMANN is a Democrat; was nominated for the Mayoralty because he was one, and if he had not been, he could not have been elected. He came into his office as the representative of our citizens, without respect to party, and yet he has been treated in the Police Board, as its proceedings show, with very little, if any, more consideration than was accorded to Mayor WOOD. His requests have been denied with very little ceremony by the Republican majority. If, therefore, he had felt a little chagrin it would not be strange, though we do not imagine that such feelings have been allowed to influence seriously his official action.

These matters, however, are of minor importance. The point in respect to which the great public, not the small cliques of either party, are most anxious, so far as Mr. COOPER and his appointments are concerned, is the capable, efficient and honest administration of his Department. If that is accomplished, and we have much hope that it will be, all is well; if it is not, though President BUCHANAN and Governor SEWARD had divided the patronage so evenly that the official scales were exactly balanced, a stern and indignant public reprobation would await the result.

THE STATE PRINTING.—Another legal controversy is threatened about the State Printing. The Legislature in April, 1854, passed a law authorizing the Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer to contract with the publisher of a daily newspaper at Albany for the publication of all legal notices at certain stipulated rates. This law took effect May 3, and the officers designated immediately made a contract for *four years* with the publishers of the *Evening Journal*. The four years expired on Monday last,—and the State officers mentioned, being now Democrats, at once proceeded to make a new contract with the publishers of the *Atlas and Argus*. The old contractors, however, immediately procured an injunction forbidding the State officers from making any new contract, on the ground that the power conferred by the law had been exhausted, and that there was, therefore, no legal authority for making a new contract. Owing to some informality in the process, however, the injunction was disregarded and the contract was closed with the publishers of the *Atlas and Argus*. It is to be regretted that there should be doubt or uncertainty respecting the State paper, as many important interests are liable to be prejudiced thereby.

WHAT NEXT.—A bill has been introduced in Congress to pension the descendants of *privateers* during the last war!—We shall probably next hear of pensions to the descendants of the antlers and cow-boys of the Revolution, and it is not at all impossible that the posterity of the pirates we have hung may claim similar rewards, if it can be proved that their ancestors ever plundered ships belonging to parties with whose nation we were ever at war. The ingenuity with which our public treasury is plundered is really remarkable. There seems to be no end to the devices and pretexts employed for getting access to the money of the Government. Our public lands have been pretty nearly exhausted already in these plundering crusades:—we shall be compelled by and by to increase the tariff for their protection. This is the only sort of American industry which finds favor in the eyes of our Government.

Academy of Music.

The accession of FORMES to the concert forces of the Academy is a decided step in the right direction—which means the popular direction. On the operatic stage, Mr. FORMES is more remarkable as an actor than as a singer—his reputation in the last respect depending on a few moments of electrical splendor. These are the moments that he transfers to the concert-room, and, in consequence, we are persuaded that Mr. FORMES shines to greater advantage there, in the detached pieces of a miscellaneous programme, than in the sustained burden of a heavy musical *rôle*. Two pieces were announced, but four were given—"In diesen heiligen Hallen," the "Bay of Biscay," the "Wanderer," and the "Wolf." The most noticeable of the series was DIBDIN's famous nautical song, which was given with the unction of an old salt, and with that peculiar twist at the end which sailors affect, and which is as symbolic as hitching up the trousers and crying "Abaft of Jack Robinson." There was a characteristic heartiness in this piece which we have seldom seen equaled. It was tumultuously received.

Mr. MUSARD produced a new Quadrille called "Gotham," founded on American airs. It is a very fluent and jolly affair, and affords some good opportunities for the soloists. The fifth figure is afflicted with a kind of Musical Elephantiasis, which destroys its symmetry. A pot pourri of upwards of thirty popular tunes, strung together in such a way that their juxtaposition excites a laugh, is not a very elevated dish to set before the patrons of the principal opera-house of America, but it pleases the masses, and is therefore tagged on to this unfortunate figure.

Mr. COOPER, the English violinist, played a fantasia by SAINTON, in a very admirable way, and was warmly received. We are glad to observe that this grand artist progresses rapidly in public esteem.

CONCERT.—A morning Concert will be given to-day at Niblo's Saloon, in aid of the fund for the liquidation of the entire debt of the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs. Mme. ZIMMERMAN, Miss MADELINE GELLIE, Miss BRAINERD, Miss MARY GELLIE, Signor TIBERINI, Miss RIVARDE and Mr. APTOMMAS will assist. The conductors are Signor ALBITES and C. W. BEAMES.

CORRECTION.—An article in yesterday's TIMES assumed that communications made to clergymen, in their professional character, were not privileged from disclosure on the witness' stand. This, however, is not the case. Section 90 of article 8, title 3, part 3 Revised Statutes, provides that, "No minister of the Gospel, or priest of any denomination whatsoever, shall be allowed to disclose any confessions made to him in his professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the rules or practice of such denomination."

The prohibition to testify in regard to clergymen is not so comprehensive as that relating to physicians. It is restricted to confessions, and to such only as "in the course of discipline," and does not extend, as in the case of medical men, to any necessary information acquired in the course of professional attendance.

City Items.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S APPOINTMENTS.—DAVID KISSNER and GERSHOM COHEN, appointed by Mr. COOPER Deputy Collectors of Assessments, and JAMES TAYLOR appointed Keeper of the City Hall, having given the required bonds, were sworn into office, yesterday, by the Mayor. Messrs. WM. HASTINGS and R. B. CONNOLLY became bondsmen for Mr. KISSNER; and Messrs. G. A. CONOVER and R. P. COMPTON gave the required sureties for Mr. COHEN. WILLIAM HINSHAUEN, Esq., became surety for Mr. TAYLOR. It was understood that the list of subordinate clerks would be announced yesterday afternoon. A large and anxious crowd of eager applicants and their friends thronged the vestibule and entry leading to the office till the closing hour, when they were informed that Mr. COOPER would give out the list to-day. It is said that there have been over one thousand applicants for each place to be filled.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—The Young Men's Christian Union held a regular meeting last evening, at Clinton Hall. The principal business was the adoption of a new Constitution. The President, Mr. WARREN, occupied the Chair. This Society admits all persons of good character, who believe in Christianity, without distinction of sect or party, the object of the Society being, as set forth in the preamble, to improve themselves religiously, morally and intellectually, and to establish a Christian union, exempt both from sectarian exclusiveness and associative dictation. They have members from several evangelical churches, so-called—from Unitarian, Universalist, Catholic, and some who are not connected with any Church. There will be a public meeting on Thursday evening, May 15th, to which able speakers have been invited.

VIOLATIONS OF THE SUNDAY LAW.—General-Superintendent TALLMADGE has ordered the Police Captains to report the places kept open on Sunday for the sale of liquor, cigars, &c. Nineteen captains, out of twenty-two, made reports yesterday morning, the unreported Wards being the Second, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth. Total number of places kept open were reported as 924. There was reported a marked improvement over preceding Sabbaths, insomuch as most of the dram shops keep their shutters on their windows, and conduct their business in a more quiet manner than formerly.

THE ART OF RIDING.—Capt. RALSTON delivered his second lecture on "Equitation, or the Art of Riding," at the New-York Medical College in Thirteenth-street, last evening. He set before his audience a very complete view of the characteristics of a good equestrian, and the means of attaining them. In describing the correct manner of holding the reins, he took occasion to remark, that WASHINGTON never held the reins as represented by the equestrian statue in Union-square. The lecture was illustrated with illumed views.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.—The wills of SYLVANUS WARREN, BARRETT COLE, NANCY SEELY, LUCY CLARKE and ANNIE MORRIS have been admitted to probate without opposition. The matter of the will of JAMES BOGERT, JR., which is contested, was adjourned yesterday to the 13th inst.

The Mayor caused notices to be sent yesterday, to the Heads of the various Departments connected with the City Government, asking them to meet at his office at 1 o'clock to-morrow. It is proposed by the Mayor, that the heads of City Departments hold a regular meeting hereafter, as often as once a week at least, the object being to report the condition of their respective Bureaus, and to consult upon any changes or improvements that may be deemed advisable to be introduced.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, Captain McGOWN, sails to-day at 2 o'clock from the pier foot of Warren street, with the California mails and about 450 passengers. The *Star of the West*, with the passengers and mails of the 13th of April, will be due on Saturday.

The steamboat *Plymouth Rock* came into collision with a sloop and schooner about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, while coming to her berth in the North River. There was not much damage done.

Personal.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes of the health of Mr. Sumner, that he is very feeble, and his physicians recommend a total cessation of labor.

Prof. James Hall, the Geologist, has been awarded the Wollaston medal by the Royal Geological Society; the first instance of the award of that honor to an American. Since 1835, this medal has been struck in Palladium, in commemoration of the discovery of that medal by Dr. Wollaston.

Miss Helen Cunningham, daughter of Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell, was married in Jersey City, on Sunday last, to a young dentist of that city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Van Cleef.

Signor Blitz is doing his magic in Mobile, and the Campbell Minstrels are also performing there.

The recovery of Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, is considered doubtful.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rupture Between the President and Senator Pugh—A Cuban Message—Rupture in the Democratic Caucus—Gen. Walker—The Jaffa Massacre, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4.

An open rupture took place to-day between the President and Senator PUGH, concerning the Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, and other Ohio appointments. The President used very severe language, and PUGH left in disgust and very angry.

The President is writing a message on Cuba, based on the ideas of the Ostend Manifesto.

An animated discussion took place in the Democratic caucus to-night on QUITMAN's resolution, introduced by STEPHENS. CLARK and HASKIN opposed it strongly, because Kansas was not excepted from the operation of the rule admitting new States, as well as Minnesota and Oregon. A struggle ensued which produced some considerable feeling and excitement, but the Anti-Lecompton men were in such force that it was found advisable to adjourn without coming to any conclusion.

FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* contains a letter written by General WALKER to Senator SLIDELL, in which he says that the latter's statements in his late speech, were a tissue of misstatements, false insinuations and groundless facts.

The State Department is in possession of all the facts attending the assault on WALTER DICKSON, the violence on his wife and daughter, and murder of his son-in-law, STEINBECK, in Jaffa. J. W. GORHAM, Consul at Jerusalem, aided by Consul-General DE LEON, after much labor, succeeded in having the five criminals arrested, four of whom confessed their guilt on the trial, and, at last accounts, the firman from Constantinople for their execution was all that was needed to consummate the tragedy they had commenced, by the forfeiture of their lives and an expiation. The testimony of Mrs. and Miss DICKSON reveals the shocking details of the outrages upon them. The State Department has sent letters to Messrs. GORHAM and DE LEON, complimenting and applauding their conduct.

The motion made by Mr. COLFAX in the House, to-day, to lay on the table the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, recommending a total abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was not regarded as a test question. Both its friends and opponents want an opportunity for discussion.

MATTHEW JOHNSON has been appointed Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, in place of JABEZ FITCH.

The Democratic Senators were in caucus this morning relative to the legislative business. They agreed to give the General Appropriation bills preference over others, and to meet on and after Monday next at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus at the Capitol to-night to consider the policy hereafter to be pursued respecting the admission of new States. Speeches were made by Messrs. STEPHENS, of Georgia; JEWETT, of Kentucky; KUNKEL, of Maryland; CLARK and HASKIN, of New-York; SHAW, of Illinois, and others.

Mr. COCHRANE was authorized to call another meeting at any time to consider the subject.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the suggestion of the President that the Appropriation bills should be placed in his hands, for consideration, at least three days before the final adjournment of Congress, and with the view to accomplish it we will give such precedence to these bills as may effect that object.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4.

The President sent to the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, inclosing the correspondence relative to the recent outrage on the American missionary family at Jaffa. Laid on the table to be printed.

A resolution was adopted that from Monday next the Senate meet daily at 11 A. M.

Mr. MASON's resolution in regard to Paraguay was taken up, and Mr. COLLAMER's amendment, offered some days since to strike out the clause authorizing the President to employ force, was voted on and carried, 21 against 19.

Thereupon on, motion of Mr. MASON, the subject was tabled.

A bill introduced by Mr. HARLAN, permitting certain Hungarian settlers in Iowa to preempt their homesteads, was passed.

The bill for the repeal of the Territory Bounties was taken up.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, made a lengthened speech, giving the statistics of the Cod fishery. The bounty, he said, was first granted because the fishery was momentous to the tonnage commerce and revenue of the United States. At the time of the Revolution fishing vessels comprised one-sixth of the whole tonnage of the country; now it is but one forty-eighth. Then the export of Cod was one-sixth of the whole foreign commerce; now it is but one-six-hundredth part—then it was productive of revenue; now it takes out of the revenue $350,000 annually more than it puts in. An aggregate of $12,000,000 has been paid in bounties, of which $11,000,000 have gone into the pockets of some 15,000 fishermen, or more likely some 3,000 fish-owners of Massachusetts and Maine. Moreover, the bounty was in reality a drawback or compensation for the duties paid on salt, was so regarded by the fishermen themselves, and so proved from the whole history of the bounty. It was besides unconstitutional in principle, inasmuch as it is unequal in its operations, there being virtually no difference whether a State like Massachusetts or Maine be exempted from taxation, or whether the taxes collected from other States be appropriated to pay their drawbacks. *Further*, the codfishing business is one which pays better than most others, and hence wants no special legislation. He demanded the repeal of the bounties, because they are unconstitutional, unjust, demoralizing, and have signally failed to accomplish the object for which they were originated. The subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, made an ineffectual effort to have the Oregon bill taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON's (of Tennessee) printing bill was read, and Mr. JOHNSON explained its scope, saying that it economizes a million of dollars annually, besides imposing checks on extravagance and plunder.

A desultory conversation ensued, resulting in two verbal amendments to section eighth, and also the insertion, on motion of Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, in section tenth, "that the binder must be a practical man."

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, made a speech against printing documents for private distribution, which he considered a monstrous abuse, and altogether unconstitutional. He would print only sufficient extra copies of each document to send one to the archives of each County to establish a political library for public use.

Mr. KING, of New-York, expressed accordance with Mr. BROWN's views, and would extend the privilege to incorporated colleges.

Mr. JOHNSON was in favor of, and would at a future time submit, such a proposal.

The bill then passed *nem. con.* Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to settle private land claims in New-Mexico.

Mr. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to confirm the sale of the reservation held by the Christian Indians in Kansas, and to provide permanent homes for them.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the Senate bill granting the Rome Arsenal to the State of New-York on certain conditions.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the law granting land to sailors and mariners, so as to include those of private armed vessels regularly commissioned by the United States.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a preamble and resolution that:

Whereas, The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, designated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, is, under the interpretation placed upon it by Great Britain, a surrender of the rights of this country, and on the American construction an entangling alliance without mutuality of benefit or restriction, and has been productive only of misunderstanding and controversy between the two Governments; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to take such steps as may be in his judgment best calculated to effect the speedy abrogation of said treaty.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, said this was not a unanimous report of the Committee, and at a proper time he desired to be heard on the subject.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked that the consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow. He had a personal reason, independent of a public one, for making this request.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Disagreed to, 36 against 136.

The consideration was then postponed till to-morrow, and the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union was taken up.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, intended to introduce a resolution that Gen. WALKER's capture was without authority, and merits the condemnation of this House.

Mr. RITCHIE, from the Committee on Foreign Af[illegible]

[illegible] Paraguay.

Mr. [illegible] made a report on that part of the President's Message relative to Commodore Paulding's arrest of Gen. Walker, in effect condemning that act, but declaring that no proceedings were necessary on the part of Congress.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of a substitute, returning thanks to Commodore Paulding, his officers and men.

Mr. [illegible], of Minnesota, desired to be read [illegible] remarks, stating the reasons why Minnesota should have the Representation, and saying that the Government had not been put to a cent of cost in preserving peace in the Territory, while Kansas [illegible] into the Union bringing the infamy of opposition to the laws of the United States.

Mr. [illegible], of Kansas, asked on what authority [illegible] that statement.

Mr. [illegible] said it was contained in speeches [illegible].

[illegible] did not think it was contained in any [illegible] the one just read, and if the reason [illegible] the only explanation the gentleman had [illegible] would have suggested his leaving [illegible].

[illegible] was willing the country should [illegible] its propriety.

[illegible], of Ohio, moved a substitute, providing that the Constitution of Minnesota be submitted [illegible] on the ground that it does not conform to the Constitution and [illegible] of the United States. No such Convention as contemplated by the Enabling Act had ever been held. The law prescribed that it should be composed of 78 Delegates, and there were [illegible]. There were two separate and hostile parties who got up what they called a Constitution. In the election of delegates, the example of other Territories was followed, and was covered all over with fraud. He objected, among other things, to the [illegible] permitting aliens to vote, and expressed the hope that Minnesota would come into the Union clean, and in order. The time had come when Congress ought to put a curb on the Territories, and require them to obey the laws.

Mr. [illegible] replied that Minnesota had conformed more closely to the laws than any other Territory.

Mr. Sherman ascribed the irregularities to Messrs. [illegible], and others, who, he said, had mingled in frauds and irregularities at home, and infused them into the politics of that Territory.

Mr. [illegible], of Virginia, replied to Mr. Sherman, and said it was a strange state of things when the latter, who voted for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, designated the Minnesota Convention as a mob. No man who, in speeches, had advanced every conceivable argument to override the Constitution and laws of the country in favor of a [illegible], should apply that term to the regularly organized Convention in Minnesota, the Delegates to which were legally elected.

Mr. [illegible], of Virginia, contended that Minnesota had not complied with the enabling act, nor the Territorial law. Under these circumstances he [illegible] consider this as an application de novo for admission. He argued that there was not a population in Minnesota for more than one Representative, let alone three, as Mr. [illegible] proposed.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, said if a Constitution embodied the people's will, as this did, it had his sanction, unless the provisions engrafted on it were violations of the Constitution of the United States, and repugnant to the genius of the institutions of the Republic. In reply to Mr. Jenkins, he said the Free-State men of Kansas had never sought to pervert the Territorial organization without the consent of Congress, but Minnesota had already subverted the Territorial Legislature. Where is the President, with his Federal army, to disperse that Legislature, as he in Kansas dispersed the Free-State Legislature?

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, made a personal explanation, taking exceptions to what Mr. Campbell said the other day, and added that he came to his own conclusion to support the English Kansas bill.

Mr. Cockerill, of Ohio, repeated that it was understood that both his colleagues, (Messrs. Cox and Lawrence,) with other members of the Douglas Democracy, agreed with other Anti-Lecomptonists never to [illegible] in the Kansas controversy to any proposition that did not give the people the right to vote directly on their constitution.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said he was never a party to such an arrangement, and did not know what arrangements were made during his illness.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, remarked he never directly or indirectly made a pledge to support anything. He was controlled by the dictates of his own judgment.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said he was reluctant to support the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment until he distinctly understood that twenty Anti-Lecompton Democrats would not in any event vote for any proposition more objectionable to the Republicans and South Americans.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, understood and agreed to that proposition.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, desired to say he had entered into no understanding or agreement. He acted from his sense of right.

Mr. Campbell corroborated the truth of Mr. Washburn's statement.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, remarked, at the meeting he attended, the Anti-Lecompton Democrats pledged themselves to support the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, and he had kept his pledge throughout.

Adjourned.

Loba, a Mormon Emissary—The Combination against Floyd, and Motive of the Intrigue—The Privateer Service—New Sloops-of-War, &c., &c.

Washington, Monday, May 3, 1858.

Information of the most confidential nature, from a source entitled to the very highest credit, confirms me in the supposition which was suggested in a letter to the Times last week, to the effect that Loba, the Mormon, whose statements you have published, is really a cunningly disguised agent of Brigham Young. I wish that I were at liberty to disclose the startling facts which I am in possession of, relating to this subject, but the seal of confidence must not be broken, even though the Government is left in ignorance of what is most important for it to know. The Government, however, may have this information if it will evince a decent desire to possess itself beforehand of what will come to it soon enough to learn first from the [illegible] affected by events. I simply make the general suggestion for the benefit of the public, that all rumors and reports from Salt Lake, except those derived from General Johnston, or Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, should be received with great caution. The Government, I am confident, have a very indistinct idea of the sort of enemy with whom it has to deal.

My dispatch relative to the combination which has been lately formed for the purpose of forcing Governor Floyd out of the Cabinet, has caused considerable [illegible] and speculation, and has drawn vehement denials from some of his friends. This, however, makes no difference, as my dispatch was based upon facts, not suppositions; and it may be satisfactory to add that one or two of the best informed of Governor Floyd's friends are conscious of these facts, and are determined to make use of them. The [illegible] of the hostility to Governor Floyd is composed of several distinct webs, but the obvious [illegible] to Floyd's especial tendencies in connection with the question of Douglas and Wise. Mr. Floyd has thus far stood up as the special representative of [illegible] towards these Democratic recusants, in opposition to the more violent policy of Mr. Secretary Cobb, between whom and Douglas there [illegible] exist a very cordial feeling, even before the latter's break with the Administration. Cobb has accordingly, from the start, desired to close the door against the possible return of Douglas to the Democratic fold, in which desire Bright's cordial hatred of the Little Giant caused him most heartily to sympathize. These gentlemen, in fact, along with Slidell and at least two other prominent Democratic Senators, wished very summarily to cut off both Douglas and Wise; but Floyd opposed it, and this brought down their hostility upon himself. No doubt the destruction of Floyd's pretensions as a Presidential candidate, has also something to do with the effort to break him down, since Mr. Cobb would thus have got rid of three rivals in a very short space of time. The defection of Douglas afforded him and Bright intense satisfaction, and Floyd is not to be allowed even to sympathize with him, except in retirement. As to your New-York politicians, certain of them, they ought to take warning and assiduously make deductions.

The bill of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, relative to bounty land for privateersmen, to be reported on the first occasion from the Committee on Naval Affairs, extends the provisions of the act of 1855, to all persons who served on private armed vessels in the War of 1812. This act made ample provision for all who served ashore or afloat in that War, even to teamsters, but neglected entirely the privateersmen who took more risks and received less prize money than the regular marine—an evidently unfair piece of discrimination, especially as this Government, in response to the demand of the Congress of Paris, has attached such importance to the privateer service. The report which accompanies the bill says the Committee are "disposed to recognize the private armed [illegible] as the legitimate offspring of our system of Government," and accordingly propose to place privateersmen in the same position as to bounty lands as those in the regular service. The report states that there were about fifteen hundred men and boys in the private service in 1812, many of whom, however, also served on board United States ships, received bounty land, and consequently have no claim under this bill. Many have also died, leaving no heirs who can claim the grant. The amount of land [illegible], but the [illegible].

[illegible] have been somewhat stirred up [illegible] the importance of constructing some new sloops-of-war of small size, capable of ascending the [illegible]

[illegible] This gentleman tells General Cass that if our Government does not thus provide itself with the means of protecting the property of American citizens, it ought, at least, to give them permission to do it themselves—in which case the money, he says, would not be wanting. It appears that, though there is authority for our consuls in foreign ports to appoint marshals to take charge of, feed and keep in custody persons ordered into confinement by the consul, there is no provision whatever for remunerating the marshal for his service and expense. The English Marshal has a prison-ship furnished, a salary, office, clerks, &c.

The lull in speculation as to Kansas in Congress, caused by the disposal of the question, has been partially succeeded by speculation on the result in Kansas itself, of the vote on the Constitution. Mr. Parrot, the delegate, says, that the propositions of Congress will not be accepted in a single precinct of Kansas. Gov. Walker concurs substantially in this opinion, and thinks besides that the population will be large enough to entitle the people to come on here with a new Constitution, and application for admission next Winter, giving us only a brief interregnum of a few months to the reign of Kansas topics in Congress. I understand that Mr. [illegible] has received pressing invitations from Kansas people to go out there and take the stump against the acceptance of this Constitution, and it is not unlikely that he will go. O.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Tuesday, May 4.

No. 71—Charles W. Gazzani vs. Elam Phillips et al.—Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Alabama, with costs, and remanding the case with instructions to award venire facias de novo.

No 54—Horace C. Silsby vs. Elisha Foote.—Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing and annulling so much of the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York as allows costs and interests on the profits found for him; also affirming the residue of the said decree, and ordering each party to pay their own costs to this Court.

No. 67—The People's Ferry Company of Boston, claimants of the steamboat Jefferson, vs. Jos. Beers et al.—Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, and remanding the case, with directions to dismiss the libel; also ordering each party to pay their own costs.

No. 102—Patrick Hines et al. vs. Adolph Papin. It appearing that a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Missouri was defective, and the case irregular, it was ordered that the cause be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 255—The United States vs. Andres Pico. The appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California dismissed.

No. 87—James Barton vs. Robert Forsyth. Argument continued.

An Orsini demonstration is to be got up in Chicago by the Rouges.

[Advertisement.]

Lottery Caution.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor Tiemann, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO., Lottery Managers, Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine June 3, 1857, contains 85 per cent. pure Norway Oil.

The marked repugnance which many invalids feel for every kind of oil, and especially for Cod Liver Oil, prevents many persons from using it, even in cases where the physician prescribes it as the only remedy for the disease; or if the invalid, after many efforts, succeeds in taking it, the disgust and repugnance neutralize, to a certain extent, the good effect of the remedy. Often diarrhoea, or vomitings, injure the state of the patient, and the remedy is an injury instead of a benefit. These unpleasant effects are entirely obviated by the use of my Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The invalid, if he follows my direction, can take it without perceiving the least taste of the oil. I also particularly and respectfully call the attention of physicians to the modus operandi of this Jelly in the stomach. Instead of this feeling of nausea, more or less painful, which no patient escapes, this Jelly, taken almost without taste, is gradually dissolved in the stomach. The Oil, by its combination with the sugar, forms a beneficial emulsion, and being carried in this manner in an infinitesimal molecular division, every particle acts, and no loss of the remedy can happen.

E. Queru, chemist, No. 135 Fourth avenue, inventor; Penfold, Clay & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]
From the New-York Dispatch.

The Rights of all Must and Shall be Respected.—For a series of years, a practice has prevailed among a certain class of merchants and salesmen, especially in this City, we regret to say, who, in order to sell their goods, resort to the vile habit of slandering or misrepresenting the character and goods of a brother merchant. The more enterprising and energetic the individual, the more malignant and unscrupulous the assailants. The particular class we now allude to are engaged in the Carpet trade, and a popular house of seventeen years' standing is made a target of. We allude to Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery. This practice has been of late resorted to by some of the Dry Goods men in neighboring villages, who keep Carpets, in the hope of retaining custom at home. Every subterfuge is resorted to, both in this City and the adjacent towns and villages, to prevent persons visiting the Great Metropolitan Carpet Emporium. We recommend the public to judge for themselves. Visit this great Carpet mart, examine the immense stock, and compare the prices there asked for goods with other establishments. We vouch for it, the slanders will be refuted, nor leave a vestige on which to rest a doubt.

[Advertisement.]

The Bride!—Miss Susan Denin!—"The Bride of an Evening"—the most popular play of modern times—dramatized by Mr. Watkins from Mrs. Southworth's great Ledger story, and presented night after night for six consecutive weeks, has been revived for Miss Susan Denin, and will be presented this afternoon, as well as to-night, at Barnum's Museum. Go and see Miss Susan Denin as the Bride!

[Advertisement.]

Pleasant, Convenient and Economical Summer Cooking.—Demorest's First Premium and Prize Medal Magic Miniature Gas Stoves. No family having access to gas can afford to be without them, either for Summer cooking or washing and ironing. For sale at all the principal hardware and house-furnishing stores. Prices 75c., $1 and $2.

[Advertisement.]

"Now's the Time!"—So the magnificent Wallace exclaimed at the moment he led his hosts against the invader Edward; and so, we apprehend, more than ten thousand of our citizens will exclaim, now the fine weather suggests, as an echo to the popular voice, or one, the doubly appropriate rhyme of Knox, the Hatter, who is to be found, as usual, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton.

[Advertisement.]

The great "Jack Cade," at Purdy's National Theatre, last evening, was a complete triumph. Mr. Perry appeared to great advantage as Cade, and elicited much applause throughout. It will be repeated to-night, and with it Mr. Blanchard's drama of the "Dogs of the Ferry," and the farce of "Jumbo Jum."

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment should be at hand, for instant use, in every family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner. Archer, Warner & Co.

Table Cutlery—Best make, English and American. Silver-Plated Goods, largest assortment in the Union.
Wooden Ware, Step Ladders, Kitchen Tables, Clothes-Horses, &c.
House-Cleaning Brushes of all kinds, at the Lowest Prices, At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

Just Opened—Those Elegant FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES. The most beautiful articles of the kind ever imported, from $4 to upwards. Also, new styles of VASES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, CHANDELIERS, &c. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Bartholf's Sewing Machines. INDISPENSABLE For all manufacturing purposes and general use. PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Machine Twist, Silk, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Astonishing Reduction!! In the prices of Superior English Carpeting. Velvets $1 12 to $1 50; Brussels 75 cents to $1 per yard. All-wool Ingrains 38 cents to 75 cents. At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

Refrigerators—Refrigerators.—The largest assortment in the country, embracing all the best kinds made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Haven. Prices $5 to $35 each. At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

Hill's [illegible] Hair Dye, only 50 cents, black or brown. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all Druggists. Also, Infallible Ungent for the growth and beauty of the hair.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—[illegible] are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and, therefore, now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a Circular. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Everett Hat, BOYS AND YOUTHS' SIZES. Style and Proportion strictly preserved. NOW READY. BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., No. 49 Broadway.

Druggists Everywhere now keep Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Late Fire in Maiden-lane. MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE. Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.—Gentlemen: On the night of the 11th instant my store, No. 50 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being 13 hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall; they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours, CHARLES AHRENFELDT, Importer of China and Porcelain Ware, No. 50 Murray-st.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.
The above safe can be seen at our depot. S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., Opposite the City Hall.

Ladies Going in the Country, Purchase your Shoes of Cantrell, who manufactures all kinds, and has
Shoes for Children.
Shoes for Misses.
Shoes for Boys.
Shoes for Ladies.
Ladies' 12s. and 14s. Gaiters.
Ladies' Heeled Gaiters.
Ladies' Promenade Gaiters.
Gentlemen's Patent Leather Boots, and seasonable goods for the million, at very low prices. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Gas! Gas! Gas! GAS FIXTURES! MANUFACTURERS' DEPOT. The largest and best stock of rich and plain gas fixtures in the City, all of which are offered at the lowest cash prices, at the great manufacturing depot of GEO. H. KITCHIN & CO., Wood's Building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c. The largest assortment in the City, of the best quality, RETAILED AT THE LOWEST PRICES, at our stores, Corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, AND No. 580 BROADWAY, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED. CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

International Hotel, Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., OVER TAYLOR'S SALOON, On the European Plan. ALFRED FREEMAN, Proprietor. The house has been newly carpeted, painted, and put in complete order, and is now one of the most complete and desirable of the New-York hotels.

Ladies' and Children's Garden Sets.—Hoe, Rake and Spade, 50c. per set; Extra quality, $2 25 to $5 per set. Garden Trowels, 12c. to 50c. each; Rakes, Spades and Hoes, 20c. to $1 each. Grafting, Trimming and Budding Knives.
Floricultural and Horticultural Tools of all kinds at the lowest prices, either singly or in full sets, in oak cases. Iron and Steel Shovels, Spades, Ditching Spades, &c., at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

Parties Refitting their Houses with Gas-Fixtures are invited to examine our new and beautiful patterns of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., which we will sell at very moderate prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Brussels Carpets, 8s. per Yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS.............7s. and 8s. per Yard.
SUPER FINE CARPETS...........5s. per Yard.
E. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 318 Canal-st.

A Great Spring Medicine. RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of those diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

The Cheapest Iron Railing Manufactured.—If you want a cheap, substantial, elegant and first-class Iron Railing to inclose your cemetery lot, or for a balcony or stair-case, buy CUTLER'S. Office (room No. 1) No. 65 Nassau-st.

New Paper-Hangings and Decorations. FRANCIS PARES & CO., No. 330 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., are now opening all the new styles, of every quality, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lowest rates.

First Premium Children's Hats.—Ladies, call and look at the large and beautiful assortment for Spring and Summer. KELLOGG, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Townsend—Mitchell.—In this City, on Thursday, April 29, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., Charles Hervey Townsend, of this City, to Martha Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. H. Mitchell, of Charleston, South Carolina.

Jenkins—Osborn.—In this City, on Sunday, May 2, by the Rev. Chas. J. Jones, Henry Jenkins to Fanny A. M., eldest daughter of Capt. Morris Osborn, all of this City.

Sloane—McLaren.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, May 4, by the Rev. Donald McLaren, D. D., the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, New-York City, to Miss Margaret C. McLaren, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

Gassin.—In this City, on Monday, May 3, Eliza, widow of the late James Gassin, aged 75 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 Franklin-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

McKay.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 4, of measles, Isabel McKay, youngest daughter of Hugh and Mary McKay.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 63 Greenwich-av., New-York.

Reilly.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 4, suddenly, Sarah A. A. Reilly, wife of Thomas Reilly, at No. 252 2d-av., in the 44th year of her age.
Notice of the burial will be given in Thursday morning's paper.

Dow.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 4, William W. Dow, aged 40 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Berean Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

Brown.—In this City, Monday, May 3, George E. Brown, in the 36th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 30 West 23d st.

Neill.—At Hurl-Gate, 86th-st., on Sunday, May 2, after a severe illness, John Neill, in the 61st year of his age.
The friends of the family, and those of his nephews, Thomas M. and Charles H. Smith, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary Smith, No. 174 Duffield-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Hall.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 4, Joseph Hall, formerly of Edinburg, Scotland, aged 64 years.
His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 294 Beckett-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
Edinburg and Glasgow papers please copy.

Gantz.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, May 4, Julia Ann E. Gantz, wife of John Francis Gantz, aged 47 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George F. Gantz, at West End, Hudson City, N. J., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday). The New-Jersey Railroad train leaves foot of Courtlandt-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock M., and stops close to the house, or Hudson City stages.

Death of an Esteemed Merchant.—The papers of to-day announce the death of Michael Olcott Barry, senior partner of the house of Barry & Brothers, in Pearl street. He died yesterday noon, at his residence at Savin Hill, Dorchester, after a brief illness. His age was 48 years. He was first attacked with the pleurisy, which was succeeded by lung fever. His disease was sudden, and many of his business friends were not aware of his illness until after his death. Mr. Barry was the son of the late Rev. Dr. Barry of Jersey City, and a son-in-law of the late Deacon William Worthington. His death will leave a void in a family circle recently bereaved by the death of a father and mother. During the sixteen years Mr. Barry has lived in Boston, he has gained the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends, by the marked [illegible] of his character, his unobtrusive manners, a humane bearing, and the sterling integrity which marked his conduct. He has truly left an honorable name among men, while in the more private relations of life, he was noted for the virtues and graces which make home the seat of the highest earthly enjoyment. He has gone to the grave in the very prime of life, when he was surrounded with every outward blessing deemed desirable.—Boston Transcript.

PORK, HAM, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE AT WHOLESALE.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS LOW FOR CASH!

New Mess Pork.	Fresh Dairy Butter.
New Mess Beef.	Mild Rich Cheese.
City Smoked Hams.	Green and Black Teas.
Smoked Shoulders.	Rice, Barley, Starch.
City Smoked Beef.	Candles, Vinegar, Soap.
Lard and Oils.	Beans, Apples, Peas.

All best quality, selected for City and country trade. ALLEN & ROSS, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

EMERSON BENNETT'S GREAT INDIAN TALE,
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WILL BE READY TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING,
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AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

This is by far the most ABSORBING and THRILLING TALE OF LIFE AMONG THE INDIANS ever published. The Heart-rending Trials, Sufferings and Privations of the lovely heroine, BLANCHE BERTRAND, whose life was in constant peril, and who suffered more than pen can relate, during her captivity, will enlist the SYMPATHIES of every reader.

The popular and distinguished author has executed his task in a masterly manner. In this class of Tales, it is universally admitted that he has no equal at the present day. In speaking of this new Tale, the Ledger says: "It is a narrative of wild and perilous adventures among the savages of our western border, and is full of stirring incidents, intensified by poetic fire, and mellowed by subduing pathos. At the outset it takes hold of the heart with a vigorous grasp, and leads the imagination captive."

The NEW-YORK LEDGER also contains contributions from the pens of the following distinguished writers:

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY,
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FANNY FERN,
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and a host of other popular authors, whose names constantly appear in its columns.

As an indication of the popularity of the LEDGER, we need only mention the simple fact that its circulation is larger than that of any TEN literary papers in the country. Its great success is owing to the fact that it secures the best writers in the country, and spares no expense in getting up the BEST FAMILY PAPER—a paper of high moral tone.

The exalted reputation of its well known contributors, the practical and unmistakably pure and healthy character of all its articles, and the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, have gained for the NEW-YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before occupied. We feel, and always have felt, since the LEDGER attained its immense circulation, that a tremendous responsibility rested on us, and have endeavored to discharge that responsibility conscientiously, feeling confident that ultimately we should receive the thanks of thousands and tens of thousands of families.

The LEDGER is for sale every week at all the periodical stores throughout the United States.

The subscription price is $2 per annum when sent by mail, but no subscriptions are wanted from towns where there are news offices established.

ROBERT BONNER, Proprietor, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York.

PROCLAMATION,

By JOHN A. KING, Governor of the State of New-York.

It having been represented to me by Coroner Connery, of the City of New-York, and the Jury which investigated the case, "That the body of CHARLES L. SAMUELS had been found in the East River, at the foot of Washington-st., Brooklyn," and that the said Samuels was first murdered, and then thrown into the river; accompanied with a request that I would offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers;

In compliance with such request, I do hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder of the said Charles L. Samuels.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my name and the Privy Seal of the State, this seventeenth [L. S.] day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

By the Governor,
(Signed,) JOHN A. KING.
Henry I. Seaman, Private Secretary.

BURGLAR PROOF
PADLOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHES,
DOOR LOCKS,
SECURE BOLTS,
IRON, BRASS AND
SILVER PLATED,
CHAIN BOLTS.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES! A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES. James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st., was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Depot No. 188 Bowery. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS and MILLINERY GOODS, FOR CASH, At No. 73 CHAMBERS-ST., One door west of Broadway. HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS. THE ONLY ICE-SAFE which keeps the air over meats, vegetables, &c., PURE, COOL, EVER-CHANGING, applying for the first time THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION as a check to decay. Made and sold by BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

THE INCREASED USE OF WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, with the commendatory remarks of Parents, Teachers, and Physicians, as well as many persons in various positions in life, whose powers have been more or less weakened by sedentary habits or occupations, is strong proof of the healthful and beneficial results which have attended their use.

Their great nourishing properties, and the ease with which the stomach digests this pleasant food, are well established, and there can be, on testing them, no doubt of this fact, viz: that the same weight of WING'S CRACKERS will make more good blood, and act more kindly upon the delicate texture of the stomach, than anything else ever introduced in this or any other form of bread.

All true Farina Crackers have the name WING stamped on them, and those wishing to buy should ask for WING'S CRACKERS.

They may be had at retail of the best Family Grocers generally, and at wholesale only of A. H. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York.

HERRON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 447 Broadway. A GREAT PUBLIC WANT SUPPLIED. HERRON'S NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE. Unequaled in simplicity; unsurpassed in rapidity and durability. Only Twenty-five Dollars. Superior to the highest price machines, for One Quarter the Cost. Call and examine before you buy.

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BLANCHE BERTRAND; OR PERILS OF THE BORDER—Emerson Bennett's new Indian Tale, will be ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING.

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TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, the NEW-YORK LEDGER will be OUT, with the first part of EMERSON BENNETT'S new INDIAN TALE.

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LO! THE POOR INDIAN.—READ EMERSON BENNETT'S Great Indian Tale, entitled BLANCHE BERTRAND; Or, Perils of the Border, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Will be ready to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

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KOHLSAAT BROTHERS, No. 48 John-st., Importers of BERLIN ZEPHYR, SPLIT, DOUBLE AND SHETLAND WOOL, Embroidery and Head-dress Chenilles, Canvas, Patterns, Beads, &c. DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, THE LATEST PARIS STYLES. Buttons, Braids, Laces, &c. Gold and Silver Fringes, Stars, Lace, &c., For Regalia and Theatrical purposes.

CONSUMPTIVES, DO NOT DESPAIR! E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 188 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of consumption for upwards of 18 years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat, which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, (if properly treated) as any other disease, and those suffering from them are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 188 Bowery. Send for a book on Consumption, (gratis.)

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe and South Pacific Coast, per U. S. Steamer [illegible], will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

[illegible] ELECTRIC OIL. CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are personally and favorably acquainted with Professor CHARLES DE GRATH, and unhesitatingly say that we know him to be the original inventor, compounder and preparer of the article known by the name of and called DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL, for which he has the copyright, and that he introduced the same in the City of Philadelphia in the year [illegible]. His first place of business was No. 15 South 8th-st.; he removed to No. 39 South 8th-st., below Chestnut, where he still continues and has been manufacturing and selling the same ever since that time; all of which time he has been the only person who understood the compounding of the genuine the true ELECTRIC OIL. That which is made and vended by others as ELECTRIC OIL is spurious, and gotten up in imitation of the true DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL, to deceive the public.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year [illegible], by Professor CHARLES DE GRATH, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights."
J. BURCHARD, [illegible] Clerk District Court U. S.

City and County of Philadelphia, ss.—Prof. Charles De Grath, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that the above is a true copy of the original manuscript now in his (De Grath's) possession, as signed by the above highly respectable citizens, testifying to the original proprietorship of the Electric Oil, and he further deposes that he has never parted with the secret of its manufacture to any person whatever, and all the genuine Electric Oil has always been compounded by him personally and alone. Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, April 28, 1858. JOSEPH ENEU, Recorder of Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—The public must beware of purchasing imitations of my article; they are worthless. De Grath's Electric Oil is warranted in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, &c., of short or long standing. Sold throughout the United States, and by BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, New-York.
Prof. C. DE GRATH, sole inventor and proprietor of Genuine Electric Oil.

ALBERT FREESTONE. THE COMPANY SUPPLY FROM THEIR QUARRIES at Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the ALBERT FREESTONE, of EITHER COLOR, delivered at any point on the Atlantic seaboard.

Orders should be left at the Company's Office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.

Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture, erected in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE, admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.

Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.

The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch. SAML. F. DINSMORE, Secretary. Company's Office, No. 13 Nassau-st., over the Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York.

FIRST CALL. Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st. MARCH, 1858. We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market prices, for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of CARPETINGS, Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.,
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PHILADELPHIA.
OIL-CLOTHS Of all the principal manufacturers. CANTON MATTINGS. WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS. Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call. Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings. WM. R. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st., near Broadway.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS! Are offered this Spring to Purchase Carpeting. THE TARIFF IS REDUCED. MONEY IS VERY SCARCE. GOODS ARE VERY LOW! All of which combined enables HIRAM ANDERSON to sell his Summer Stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES. ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 12 to $1 50. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 75c. to $1 00. Beautiful Three-Plies, 88c. to $1 00; Ingrains, 38c. to 75c. per yard. INDIA AND COCOA MATTINGS. VELVET AND PARIS TABLE COVERS. GOLD AND FLOWERED WINDOW SHADES. Mosaic, Axminster, Tournay, Velvet and Chenille Rugs. Remember, No. 99 Bowery.

CARPETING. SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st. Are now offering English Tapestry Brussels at [illegible] per yard. English Tapestry Velvet at [illegible] per yard. English Brussels at [illegible] per yard. English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard. Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

REMOVAL. THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY Have removed from No. 4 Wall-st. TO THEIR NEW OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President. J. Milton Smith, Secretary. New-York, May 1, 1858.

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR. Involving a new and most important principle in the preservation of meats, game, fish, vegetables, fruits, &c., with a great economy in the use of ice, constructed on the most perfect scientific principles, and warranted to be the most effectual, complete and perfect refrigerator ever yet offered to the public. The Arctic Refrigerator has the advantage over all others, in a constantly-moving body of cool, dry air. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by GEORGE PIERCE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

Ask the peddler when he proffers
LYON'S Powder Flasks, or offers
LYON'S famous Pills,
Ask him LYON'S name to show
On the wrapper, then you'll know
If the truth he tells.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS IN THE hands of peddlers. LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills for insects, rats and mice. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

SELF-CLOSING FAUCETS. BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., Agents for the BOSTON FAUCET CO. Offer for sale a full assortment of the self-closing or water faucets, which are warranted to prevent all accidents by flooding, caused by carelessly leaving the tap open. The public are invited to examine the same in operation at the wareroom No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES. Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices, for cash, at the old-established window shade warerooms, No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts. Also, cornices, bands, pins, tassels, cords, &c., wholesale and retail. N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.

CERTAIN CURE FOR NEURALGIA. Neuralgia and Rheumatism, particularly in the head and face, effectually cured by the ANNIHILATOR, a remedy discovered by Dr. WHEELER, No. 430 Broome-st., (late of No. [illegible] Broadway,) where it is for sale in $1 and $3 bottles. Pamphlets of its efficacy gratis.

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.—DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS.—The great Spring medicine should be used by everybody (and all the ladies particularly) for the liver complaint, jaundice, loss of appetite, costiveness, piles, humors in the blood, bilious and foul stomach and dyspepsia. This medicine is safe to take; wonderful in its effects to assist nature in curing all the Spring complaints. Only 25 cents for a large bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere.

REPLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated castors, cake-baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice, and at moderate prices by applying to LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB Bitters sold to the trade in New-York by the wholesale Druggists. All the Druggists everywhere should keep this medicine, as it is sure to sell, and give great satisfaction, and it is the very best medicine in the world and ever had for all diseases.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, [illegible]

A CARD.—A TRIP TO EUROPE.—A LADY [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable Protestant woman; has been in that capacity for many years; will be found a valuable help wherever her services are required. Is a good nurse, is pleasant and healthy. Anything addressed to F. H. C., Box No. 1,303, Post Office, will meet with every attention.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as experienced plain cook, understands all kinds of plain cooking, baking bread and pastry, washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance into the country; would prefer to go to a Watering-place for the Summer. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHOSE EDUCATION, with fluency and general accomplishments, render her an acquisition in a school, or would teach young ladies at their own houses. No objection to go South or West; a per account of her with a moderate salary, is what is desired. Address, for one week, Miss SMITH, No. 34 West 30th-st.

WANTED—AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER, A respectable, by a middle-aged, widow lady; has had great experience in the care of children and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a widower's family, or to manage a large institution. Testimonials of the highest character will be furnished. Refers to HENRY F. [illegible], No. 60 Park-place; or, address Box No. 734 Times.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, ONE AS COOK AND the other as chambermaid, by two respectable young women; the former is a first-rate washer and ironer, would go to City or country; the latter prefered; have the best of City references. Apply at No. 5 King-st., near Greenwich, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as a situation in a genteel family; has been used to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 231 [illegible]-st., second floor, front room, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or light housework and take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country or travelling. Call at No. 18 3d-av., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has City references of the character and competency; understands fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 678 Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take the care of children; capable of teaching the English branches and needlework, or give lessons by the day. Good references given. Address A. Y., 55 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 306 20th-st., between 8th and 10th sts., top floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at 168 East 26th-st., third floor, two doors 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid and fine washing in a private family; has best City reference. Apply at No. 68 West 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to mind children; no objection to sewing or waiting; best City reference from her last place. Call at 277 10th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW lady, who has been well accustomed to good society and a comfortable home, would like to take a situation as housekeeper in a genteel family, where she can have the entire charge; would not object to the care of a child or—where there is no other lady, preferred. Refer to WILLIAM M., General Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to sewing and ironing; no objection to the country in Summer; can produce the best of City reference from her last place, with which she has lived three years. Call at No. 244 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room, No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; would take care of children; or do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 249 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or waitress; is of an obliging disposition, and willing to try and please her employer; is most anxious to go travelling in the capacity of lady's maid, distance or location not a point; a good place is what is sought for. Apply at No. 307 Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day in genteel families. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen in the afternoon for one day, or address L. M., No. 236 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a small private family, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or would be willing to take care of children; will be found steady and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 139 1st-av., between 8th and 10th sts., front house.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone. She perfectly understands her business, is willing and obliging, has no objection to go to the country with a private family. Can give the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, in some respectable family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a neat shirtmaker; has no objection to the country; has the best of references. Apply, for two days, at No. 135 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who understands her business; is a good baker and pastry cook, has always lived in good families, and is well recommended. Has no objection to go a short distance into the country. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. [illegible] 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as nurse or seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. Has no objections to traveling for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 [illegible]-av., corner of 17th-st. The best of City references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; if not suited, will go out by the day. Is a native American; best City reference given. Call at No. 160 1st-av., between 10th and 21st sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid, or as first-rate seamstress; understands dressmaking and arranging hair, and willing to do fine sewing; would assist in other light duties, if required; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 213 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, in the fancy store No. 68 East 13th-st. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A WIDOW, WITH ONE CHILD, IS desirous of an engagement as housekeeper to a widower, where a good home would be considered almost equivalent to wages. Address Mrs. WILSON, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, by a competent young woman who has lived over two years in her situation, where she can be seen until suited; no objection to go to the country. Address [illegible], Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as traveling companion to a lady; is capable of taking charge of her wardrobe, and willing to make herself generally useful. Address MARY HOWARD, Perth Amboy, New-Jersey. Town references exchanged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation in a respectable private family to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 East 32d-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CLEAN, TIDY YOUNG woman who understands her business well, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The lady with whom she has lived last can recommend her highly. Call for five days at No. 40 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do the work of a small family, as good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Has good references from where she lived for four years. Call at No. 258 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference given from her last employer; no objections to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY ONE who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 123 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; if not suited, will go out by the day; is a native American; best City reference given. Call at No. 160 1st-av., between 10th and 21st sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid, or as first-rate seamstress; understands dressmaking and arranging hair, and willing to do fine sewing; would assist in other light duties, if required; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 213 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, in the fancy store No. 68 East 13th-st. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A WIDOW, WITH ONE CHILD, IS desirous of an engagement as housekeeper to a widower, where a good home would be considered almost equivalent to wages. Address Mrs. WILSON, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, by a competent young woman who has lived over two years in her situation, where she can be seen until suited; no objection to go to the country. Address [illegible], Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as traveling companion to a lady; is capable of taking charge of her wardrobe, and willing to make herself generally useful. Address MARY HOWARD, Perth Amboy, New-Jersey. Town references exchanged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation in a respectable private family to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 East 32d-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CLEAN, TIDY YOUNG woman who understands her business well, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The lady with whom she has lived last can recommend her highly. Call for five days at No. 40 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do the work of a small family, as good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Has good references from where she lived for four years. Call at No. 258 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference given from her last employer; no objections to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY ONE who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 123 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN of good capacity; is a first rate waiter, or will do chamberwork and assist in washing. Has the best of references. Call at No. 146 East 14th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first-rate cook; has good City reference. Apply at No. 167 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 56 Charlton-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN, situations in one family, the one as laundress and the other to wait on a lady. Call at No. 50 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young woman who perfectly understands her business, as she has lived with one for five years. Can be seen at No. 64 East 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to sew and plain sewing. Good City references. Address [illegible], Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation to do plain sewing, or chamberwork or waiting; has no objection to go to the country. Call at [illegible] 7th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or nurse and to do light chamberwork, by a respectable Protestant girl. Is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. Can give the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. No objection to live in the country, Winter and Summer. Apply for two days at No. 110 14th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children or the entire charge of a baby, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City references can be given from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 146 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE LADY WANTS something respectable to do; would like a situation as housekeeper, seamstress, or ladies' maid, in a respectable family; perfectly competent to fill any respectable situation, at a respectable salary, sufficient to obtain a respectable livelihood. Answer for some situation this day. Address F. G., General Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, sisters, one as good cook and baker, willing to assist at the washing and ironing; the other as first-rate waitress and chambermaid. Have the best of references from their last place; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 104 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st., first floor, front room, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a respectable Protestant young woman; she is well recommended, and is not afraid of hard work. She and others can be seen at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, by a competent girl; is used to the entire care of a baby from one month old; can assist other wise if requested; used to go in the country for the Summer another 7 years; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 111 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO FIRST-CLASS competent girls; one as good plain cook, excellent laundress and baker; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; city or country; both pleasant and agreeable girls; 1 and 4 years' City reference. Call at No. 123 3d-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small private family. Has best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 275 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN woman, a situation to travel in any part of Europe, either as nurse, to take care of children, or as waiting maid. Good references given from her present employer, where she has lived four years. Wages moderate. Call at No. 54 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork, and fine washing and ironing. Would do general housework in a small family. City reference given, if required. Apply, for two days, at No. 140 West 16th-st., 2d floor, back room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will do up-stairs work; understands baking, milk, and butter, and will go to the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Has no objection to go to the country. Has the best of reference if required. Call at No. 147 West 27th-st., 3d-story, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, one as cook, would assist in washing and ironing, has five years' good reference from her last place; the other as chambermaid and waiter, has good reference. Can be seen at No. 127 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes, and family sewing; has no objections to go to the country with a family for the Summer, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 135 Amity-st., basement door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as lady's maid and seamstress, the other as children's nurse. Both can fill first class places in all their branches. The best of reference given, and would like to travel. Address No. 16 31st-st., rear house between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, RESPECTABLY CONnected, and with first class references, an engagement as housekeeper, or upper nurse, where the duties would not be menial, and where experience and kindness would be duly appreciated. Apply to Mrs. C. B., No. 23 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, child's nurse and seamstress, by a young woman fully competent to fill either situation. She possesses a most amiable and pleasing disposition, and can be relied on. No objection to travel. Best of City reference. Call at No. 186 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous to obtain a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do housework in a small family. The best of reference from her last place, where she served five and a half years; leaves of her own accord. Call at No. 103 West 23d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to travel with a family to Europe, or the South, or California, or Australia, or any place; has the best of reference, and can dress ladies' hair, and is a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 28 4 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with washing; has no objection to go in the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A COOK WANTS A PLACE IN A private family; she can make soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; she can bake, and can do everything in the line of cooking. Call at No. 3 Howard-st., near Centre-st., first basement front the gate. Also, a good chambermaid.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress in a private family; is capable of doing all kinds of sewing; has no objection to tend a child or travel with a family. Call at her present employer, No. 351 West 23d-st., below 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE, INtelligent Scotch girl, a situation in a family going to Europe, as nurse for children, or to wait upon ladies; excellent recommendations can be given. Apply, for four days, at No. 62 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of high respectability; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, will be found economical, efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting well; she has no objection to travel; she has the best of City reference. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or genteel boarding house. Understands waiting on an invalid gentleman. Best of City reference. Call at No. 151 Elizabeth-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one as chambermaid and waiter, or children's nurse; and the other to do general housework; have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 355 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a Protestant, who understands her business in all its branches; can make all kinds of pies, puddings, desserts, soups, and every kind of meat and pastry. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Best of references given. Call at No. 84 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a first-class family as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to do general housework; best City references. Inquire at No. 62 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the general housework of a small private family; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 133½ West 33d-st., two doors west of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waiter or chambermaid, or to take care of growing children; no objection to country; best of City references. Call at No. 40 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, and to assist with the washing; has good City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 75 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN EXperienced woman, one who understands her business in all its branches; can be seen at No. 6 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and to do light chamberwork. Apply, for two days, at 66 West 33d-st., where she is now employed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 28 Bond-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman. Can be highly recommended by the last family she has lived with. Address No. 27 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A LADY GOING TO CALIFORNIA IS desirous of procuring a situation for her girl, as nurse; is also a good seamstress. Apply at No. 305 Bowery, where she can be seen with her employer.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or for chamberwork and waiting. Good City references given. Apply at No. 252 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. [illegible] Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and parlor or table work; is a good sewer. Call at No. 140 West 17th-st., first basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as good cook, and first-rate pastry cook; has been used to the best of City references on from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing to work, and will work; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 236 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND ASsist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 23d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as lady's maid, or as first-rate seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing, and doing up fine washing. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 326 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she is fond of children. Has the best of references. No objections to the country. Call at No. 163 East 21st-, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook; one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable, young woman, just long arrived from Dublin. Can refer to parties of highest respectability in this City. Apply at No. 2 Bowling Green.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS TO take charge of any family sewing; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 430 4th-av. between 30th and 31st sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 280 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man, who understands his business in all its branches, and can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address N. B., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or boarding house, by a steady, respectable man, with good City reference. Call at No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st., in the trunk store, or No. 904 Broadway, near 20th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN Englishman, a single man with favorable reference to late Chief Justice JAMES WARD, care of Mrs. Matthews, No. 197 East 24th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A situation in a store ship chandlar preferred; understands the Danish and German Languages. Good reference given. Address C. Y. Y., No. 132 Lexington-av., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, INdustrious man as porter in a hotel. Has no objection to go to the country. Has good reference for capability. Address J. O., Box No. 100 Times office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale business down town. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Address, for three days, C. G. S., Times Office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE; one is a gardener and farmer, and can take excellent care of horses and cattle, and understands the raising of them; the wife is a dairy and poultry woman, and won'd do any kind of family work; they have the best recommendations for industry, fidelity and steadiness; the wife is an excellent baker; they have lived in their last situation six years. Address C. B. H., at this office.

WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments, to the fruit cultivation and the laying out of new ground. Any gentleman wishing to engage such a man may address, by note or per son, to C. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER, SCOTCH OR GERman; he must thoroughly understand green-house plants and kitchen gardening. Address Box 1,180 Post-Office, with reference, and stating how long he lived in his last place.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION, BY A MAN of long experience in farming and gardening for the Washington Market; understands what suits the market. The best of City reference given to that effect. Address A. X., Times Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDENER, German, English or Scotch preferred; one that can come well recommended may address Box No. 289 Poughkeepsie Post-Office, stating terms, &c., immediately.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—AN ALTO, EXPERIENCED IN Church Music, and having superior reference, desires an engagement in a choir. Address ALTO, Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

"CAPTIVITY OF THE OATMAN GIRLS."—100 agents wanted to sell the above named work in this City and State. An active agent can make from $4 to $12 per day. The book is one of thrilling interest, having all the attractiveness of a startling romance, yet a book of facts. Apply to L. D. G., or R. S. STRATTON, Libby House, No. 55 Warren st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS WAITER and to assist in chamberwork; must understand plain sewing; none need apply but such as have good City reference. Call at No. 118 Lexington-av., between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M.

WANTED.—COLLECTORS, OREAGENTS, ACCUStomed to travel in the New-England and Middle States, may send their names and references to C. W., at this office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. ONE that is very clean in her work and person will find a kind family and good wages. Apply at No. 107 Sheriff-st., and inquire for the piemaker.

EMPLOYMENT—FOR A FEW INTELLIGENT men to sell a new and elegant State map. Call, or address S. N. GASTON, No. 115 Nassau-st., room No. 25, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, A neat, smart woman, who understands plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 190 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUTH, ABOUT 17 years of age, to do the general work required in a clothing store. Must bring good references as to honesty and capacity. Inquire at No. 302 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 79 6th-av., founded in 1848, where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls 12 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN OBtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

W. HENDERSON'S INTELLIGENCE OFfice is removed from Nos. 76 and 78 Nassau-st. to first floor of No. 75, adjoining building. None but well recommended girls allowed in this office; over 300 daily for selection. This office has no connection with any other.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st., near Broadway, &c., offers a supply of the most reliable and excellent servants, Protestant and Catholic. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

LOST WANDER, IN GREENWOOD—ANY Lperson having taken a lady's cloak in Greenwood will find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 2,329 Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—ANY GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF [illegible] can be accommodated with board and lodging in a quiet private family, in good order, and pleasant rooms. Early breakfasts and regular meals. Terms, $4 50 per week. Apply or address E. No. 207 Avenue B.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, who are seeking for a home in a quiet private family, will do well to call at No. 128 West Bleecker, where they will find rooms to suit in a first-class house. Terms reasonable and good references required. Address W. O., at this office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a desirable location. Those furnishing their own rooms preferred. Inquire at No. 222 West 31 st.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a first class house up town, will let, with board, two unfurnished rooms, in second story, to parties without children. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Best of reference given and required. Address J. X., Times Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 50 Fourth-av.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR ONE GENTLEMAN; breakfast and tea in a private family, in 19th-st., between 5th and 9th avs.; third story front room. Address A. B. C., Times office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let with board, single or together; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring board in a private family, where home comforts may be enjoyed, may apply at No. 69 Livingston-st., one door from Court, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR FAMIlies, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 140 Madison-st., near Pike-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in the VIIth Ward. Apply at No. 197 Monroe-st.

BOARDING—SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM and bedroom; also, fro nt room and bedroom on third floor; full or partial board; at No. 50 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, DESIRABLE ROOMS ON the 2d floor, with board, at No. 115 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, suitable for single gentleman, or a gentleman and wife; also, a room on the third floor, may be obtained at No. 90 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, and very near the cars. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PLEASBeast front parlor (with alcove bedroom connecting if desired) on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, may be had, with board, in a small private family, at No. 282, Henry-st., 7 and 10 minutes from South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large room, furnished or unfurnished, within 4 minutes' walk of Wall or South ferries. Apply at No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms in a quiet family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms in a quiet family for a lady and gentlemen, and for one single gentleman. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 188 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN, NEAR THE FERRY.—Two large rooms on the second floor to let with board. Apply at No. 1 Newark-st., corner Hudson Terrace.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MUCH MORE room than required, would be pleased to take a few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife to board. Inquire at No. 3 Ashland-place, Perry-st.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, No. 149 GRAND-ST.—A cheap and respectable boarding house for female servants while out of place, and from whence they obtain the most desirable situations.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST 35TH-STREET, TO LET.—A second floor, and private parlor on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board or private table, in a first class brownstone front house, situated in the most dry and healthful part of the City, and occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BEtween Union-square and 23d-st., having more room than they at present require, would accommodate four or three persons with board, and all the comforts of home. A religious family preferred. Good references required. Apply at Room No. 5 Bible House.

MRS. HUNTER, NO. 36 UNION-SQUARE, is prepared to make arrangements for permanent and transient boarders. She refers to the Rev. E. H. Montgomery, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Joseph H. White, Esq., Dr. Stover, and S. Cliff, Esq.

NO. 259 FOURTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN 20th and 21st sts. A gentleman and wife or single gentleman may obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom, or unfurnished rooms adjoining, in a private family. Dinner at 5. References exchanged.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND PRIVATE BOARD.—A fine basement, with or without board, and one or two rooms for gentlemen, with full or partial board, can be obtained at No. 18 10th-st., near 6th-av. References given and required.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, WHO WILL room together, a furnished room with partial board, near Broadway, between Bleecker and 10th sts., or in the neighborhood of Washington-park. Price from $3 50 to $4 per week each. Address BROTHERS, Times office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, with hot and cold water, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, a furnished room for a single gentleman. Private family. Inquire at No. 72 2d av. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—TO A GENtleman and wife, and one or two single gentlemen. Houses furnished with gas, hot and cold water water, &c. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st., near Canal.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM TO ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen, with partial board. The house is convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 203 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board, in a private family, at No. 56 Troy-st., between Abingdon-place and 4th-st.

BOARDING AGENCY—NO. 289 BROADWAY. Room No. 4½. Full particulars of the most desirable boarding places in the City and country cheerfully afforded to visitors at all times. Housekeepers both in the City and country wishing acceptable parties introduced should call as early as convenient.

HOTELS.

RE-OPENING.—THE COLLINS HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of guests. The whole establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and is in tip-top condition. Suites of rooms for families and individuals, with or without board, may be engaged for the Summer season, at most satisfactory prices. Baths and billiards in the house. B. W. NOYES, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A LADY, OCCUPYBing her own cottage, standing on high ground, in the most delightful part of the village, can accommodate a small family with board during the Summer; the rooms are well furnished and airy, and attendance, as well as the table, will be unexceptionable. Inquire at the railroad depot for Mr. WATTS, or address her through the Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENtlemen with their wives, five children and servant, wish to engage board for the Summer months with a farmer or private family in some fine, healthy location, not over one hour's ride from the City; references exchanged. Address

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 48 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, covered in French satin brocade, plush and hair cloth, etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tete-a-tetes, sofas, [illegible] bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c. Also, velvet, tapestry, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture removed for the convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany marble-top [illegible] bureaus, mahogany chairs in hair cloth; [illegible] black walnut [illegible] mahogany extension dining table, [illegible] sideboards, [illegible] pier mirrors, together with a general assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

[illegible]

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at [illegible] on THURSDAY, May 6, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at [illegible] a general assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture, consisting, in part, of sofas, [illegible] suites of cottage furniture, bureaus, washstands and crockery, pier glasses, [illegible] sideboard, dining tables and chairs, [illegible] beds and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, immediately after the furniture, a quantity of gold lockets and pencil-cases.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHURCH AND LISPENARD STS. PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: [illegible] Lispenard and Church streets.—To close a trust, [illegible] thence running east and south, forming an L [illegible] Church-st., with fronts on both streets [illegible] Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

[illegible]

W. R. McIlvain, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. R. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John-st., [illegible] dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., [illegible] in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

Thos. B. Doubleday, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF a Grocery and Liquor Store and Lodging House, with fixtures, furniture and two years lease on the premises, [illegible] (near the ferry,) on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of May, at 10 o'clock, being the property of John [illegible] deceased. Sale positive for cash. By order of the Surrogate. THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administrator.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—W. F. KING will hold regular sales of carriages, &c., at his repository, [illegible] Broadway, every THURSDAY. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at the above establishment, on THURSDAY, May 6, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of carriages, wagons, rockaways, buggies, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.

[illegible]

[illegible] SALE OF [illegible] furniture [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] in good order. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SALE OF FURNITURE [illegible] will sell, on THURSDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private dwelling [illegible] the rich and choice furniture contained in the above-named residence, without the least reserve whatever. The furniture consists in part, of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, embracing three full suites in French brocade and velvet, made to order; pier and oval mirrors, with slabs and brackets; carved Turkish reception chairs, rich carved etageres, solid rosewood; an elegantly carved piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, of such elegance and sweetness of tone as is but rarely found; superb oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, extension table, rich carpets, fine hair mattress and bedding, rich dressing bureaus, &c. The chambers are also replete with rosewood furniture. Rich cut glass and cutlery, China, and silver-ware, &c. Catalogues will be ready at the hour on the morning of the sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., Canadian pony, about 16 hands high, 6 years old, gentle and kind in all harness and under the saddle; is a free and fast traveler, suitable for a family horse. Also a light wagon, nearly new and in perfect order, made by one of our best City makers.

F. Fitzsimmons, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—F. FITZSIMMONS OFFERS his entire stock of rosewood and other furniture at public sale on THURSDAY, May 6, to be sold without reserve on account of removal. The stock consists of the usual assortment of custom-made furniture as is generally found in a first-class cabinet wareroom. Particulars on day of sale. F. FITZSIMMONS, 8 Astor house.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR MAKE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Second-hand Pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $75, $100, $110, $115, $125, $140, $150, and $165. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos boxed and moved. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A $400 PIANO-forte for $250—rosewood, large round corners, handsome mouldings, full 7 octave, carved legs and desk, scolloped keys, iron frame, beautifully ornamented; short time in use, best City makers; fully warranted. Call at No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston, this week, at the residence of the advertiser.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $60, $80, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases at $250 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 3 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

REMOVAL.—S. T. GORDON, MUSIC AND MUSIC-book publisher, dealer in pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and every description of musical merchandise, has removed to his new and commodious warerooms No. 706 Broadway, (near 4th-st.,) where he will keep one of the most extensive stocks of musical merchandise to be found in the country. Pianos and melodeons to let.

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—SEVERAL very fine sweet-toned organs of six and eight stops, with swells and pedals, in elegant Gothic cases, one 2 rows of keys and two second-hand four and five stops. Also, 1 melodeon, cost $140, will be sold for $75. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y., received the First Premium in competition with the best makers at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED pianos new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 336 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte of superb tone and touch, warranted in every respect, will be sold a very great bargain at A. WEBRE'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN UNMARRIED FRENCH LADY, 34 years of age, wants to borrow $2,000, on security, for the purpose of establishing a school. This would be a good opportunity for persons having children to educate classically, or for those wishing to improve their income and social standing, by entering into partnership with her. The lady is known as an eminent teacher, and a woman of superior requirements and domestic qualifications; speaks and writes correctly English, French, Italian, German and Spanish. Address Z. Z., Union-square Post-Office.

PAINT STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of one of the best paint stores up town, now doing a very profitable business, including the contract of seven first-class houses, now nearly half completed. Ladders wheels, swing-scaffold and rigging, all in the very best order. Sickness is the cause of the change. Inquire of ALBERT BLODGET, No. 93 Maiden-lane.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE.—THE Crooked Creek Starch Factory, at Madison, Ind., advertised to be sold 24 April inst., on foreclosure of mortgage, was (in consequence of some informal proceedings) unavoidably adjourned to 15th May next, at which time the sale will positively take place. For the particulars, address T. T. CRITTENDEN, Madison, Ind., or JOHN WARNE, No. 263 Greenwich-st., New-York.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—HULL, ENGINE, and boiler in excellent order for business. Size of boat 180 feet long, 26 feet beam; engine 36 inch cylinder, 9-foot stroke, well adapted for passengers, freight, or towing. Will be sold low, and on favorable terms. Apply to TILLINGHAST & CO., No. 22 South-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FLOURISHING business, with a capital of $3,000 or $5,000. Address G. R. A., Times Office.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP, WITH FIXtures, and a good run of customers. Inquire corner of 24th-st. and 9th-av. Call from 6 A. M. to 2.

FURNITURE.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE.

[illegible] BRADLEY, (the prince of good fellows,) at No. 38 William-st., [illegible] corner of Ann. [illegible] May 1. Call and see us. N. B.—Four gilders wanted.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS in rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and oak, at wholesale, and we shall not decline selling anything we have to persons wishing for their own use, at exceedingly low prices. FOSTER & LEE, No. 186 Broome-st., near Suffolk-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 29,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE WINDOW-SHADES, OFFICE SIGNS, &c., Made by LEE & CO., No. 309 Bleecker-st.

TO SHEET IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—260 packs assorted numbers Russia sheet iron for sale at a large deduction from market prices, for cash or satisfactory credit. A. A. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

HAMMERED IRON, EXTRA CHARCOAL Blooms, Horse Shoe Iron, and Rounds and Squares of very superior quality, made by the Peru Iron Company, delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York. SALTUS & CO., No. 7 Beaver-st.

SASH WEIGHTS.—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1¼c. per pound. No charge for delivery. HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 P. M., to consider the following applications for relief of tax, viz: Martha Doris, John B. Shaw, Joseph D. DeKay, Cortlandt Palmer, John O'Donnell, Solomon Levi, S. Solomon, R. L. Dawson, H. E. Melville, M. L. M. Peixotto, James L. Curtis, John F. Theil, E. W. Aldridge, Geo. Raphael, Joe Wreak, Jas. McCoy, Thos. McLeary, Chas. Kipp, P. Townsend, Jas. Stewart, Geo. B. Vandenburgh, A. L. Jordan, Eleazer H. Starkweather, S. Drake, John H. Embree, John H. Beale and David Campbell.
WM. TUCKER, THOS. STEPHENS, } Committee on Taxes.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M. The proprietors of the 6th-av., 8th-av. and 9th-av. Railroads are requested to attend.
HENRY B. HOFFMIRE, THOS. McSPEDON, JAMES OWENS, [illegible] } Committee on Railroads.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	Also, on	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTANTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.
TROTT & OGSTON, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS, No. 36 Exchange-place. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission. REFERENCES: A. Belmont, Esq., Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold, Messrs. Riggs & Co., J. R. Jaffray & Sons, Cammann & Co., F. Cottenet & [illegible], Barclay & Livingston, F. & Victor Achelis, Messrs. Bowens, Beckman & Bradford, Jr.

FRANCIS & JAMES MAIN, BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE, No. 30 Exchange-place, near William-st., New-York. Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING. Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

COLLECTIONS.—The undersigned having perfected his arrangements with reliable correspondents, is now prepared to collect drafts and notes payable in any part of this continent. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscription Books of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, of the City of Brooklyn, are now open, and subscriptions to their capital stock will be received on and after MONDAY, May 3, inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day, at the office of WARD & SAINT CLAIR, No. 102 Broadway, New-York; at the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, corner of South 7th and 1st sts., Brooklyn; and at the office of JOSIAH PALMER, No. 3 Greenpoint av., Brooklyn, (late Greenpoint.)
PHILIP HEERD, President. G. W. GRIFFITH, JOHN N. HAYWARD, JOHN MOORE, JOHN B. WELLS, JOSIAH CARVER, Commissioners.
BROOKLYN, May 1, 1858.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, by the 14th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said Assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that, in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.
PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
New-York, March 10, 1858.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, May 3, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11, and reopened on the morning of Saturday, June 12. By order of the Board. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 109 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th inst. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 WILLIAM-ST.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN Guano Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Trustees, will be held at the Office of the Company, on 12th May ensuing. The Polls will be open from 12 until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th May until 13th May inclusive. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.
New-York, April 30, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, May 3, 1858.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May 1858 at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 97 Beekman-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, 20th inst. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treas'r.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors, R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE second Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of May next will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company and Bonds of '67, due May 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

GIBBS, WATSON & GIBBS HAVE REMOVED from No. 3 Wall-st. to No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., opposite Metropolitan Bank. Their facilities for collecting maturing paper through bankers and past due claims through their attorneys are unsurpassed.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 9 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

$1,000 TO $2,000 TO LOAN TO HIS EMPLOYER.—A salary of $300 to $400 is wanted. Best of City references given and required. Address W. M. G., Box No. 1,434 New-York Post-Office.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York. J. VAN SCHAICK, C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,651,630 96

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A $1,000 BOND and mortgage. Inquire at No. 391 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day, inclusive. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, MAY 3, 1858.
AT AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, held this day, and for three Inspectors of next election, the following persons were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

Reuben W. Howes,	George H. Potts,	Joseph E. Bulkley,
Peter Hayden,	John H. Macy,	Edmund M. Young,
Ellis P. Ayers,	Jno. S. Dickerson,	Robert Squires,
Arthur Leary,	Oliver Hoyt,	Levi P. Morton,
George J. Byrd,	Melvin S. Whitney,	B. B. Blydenburgh,
Terence Donnelly,	Joseph U. Orvis,	Wm. B. Fogg,
	William K. Kitchen.	

INSPECTORS.
Daniel Parish, Loring Andrews, [illegible].
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, REUBEN W. HOWES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated, by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, [illegible] of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. [illegible] Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE. No. 86 South-st.
Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS, At the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.
Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.
Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 5
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 23
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.
First Cabin.....$90 | Second Cabin.....$50
Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.
The first-class paddle-wheel steamships NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....May 15	June 12.	June 16.
NORTH STAR.....June 12	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail May 29.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the Mails:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY.....May 22	WEDNESDAY.....June 9
SATURDAY.....July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT—MAY 8, 1858.—THE first-class, side-wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM BREMEN.	
May 8.	June 30.	June 2.	July 24.
Aug. 25.	Oct. 20.	Sept. 18.	Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60; No Steerage passengers.
For safety and comfort this steamer has no superior, and passengers by her for the Continent will avoid the delay and expense of stopping at an intermediate port.
For passage or freight apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR travelers abroad, furnished by EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 3, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York:
6:30 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
10:15 A. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
6:15 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Returning Trains leave Albany for New-York:
7:45 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at all stations North of and at Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.
Mail Train, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted for Buffalo.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, Captain Bowns, every night at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New-York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM April 19, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Albany Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. Poughkeepsie trains at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:20 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and Albany at 6:35 A. M., 12:45 and 5:35 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., &c. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, [illegible] with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

CARD ENGRAVING.—WEDDING CARDS, NEW Paris style, just received. Wedding plate and pack cards, $2 50; visiting plate and pack cards, $1 50; at VERDELL'S, Broadway, second Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 52 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 9 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 223 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 489 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER HIMSELF, THE PHYSICIAN who established the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, in 1834, can be consulted in the most honorable confidence, from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M. at the old office. He rescues more young men from destruction than any other ten M. D.'s in America. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, is the only absolute cure that has ever been discovered for certain diseases. It is the most certain, safe and quick mode of cure known. It roots out every vestige of disease from the system in a few days, without inconvenience to the patient. Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; at no other place can the true article be had. One Dollar per vial.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures when regular treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease into the blood—$1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Book and advice gratis.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' Friend, and other remedies sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. Ward respectfully invites all the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere to give him an early trial. Price $1. Medical pamphlet gratis. Cure warranted in all cases. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., half a block east from Broadway. Admittance till 9 P. M.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, [illegible] and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his Specialty, and of General Medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., 5th house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French, and by Letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 9 evenings.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites all the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

THE MIRACULOUS CURES IN BROOKLYN.—The undersigned, whose healing powers are acknowledged as wonderful, cures all nervous and a great many other diseases by magnetism. Headache and toothache cured in two minutes. Rheumatism often cured in a few days. Office hours, 8½ to 11 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M. J. Z. LEWENDAHL, the Magnetizer, No. 301 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. F. L. PARMENTON, Sole Agent, No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 58 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

REMOVAL.—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 55 Walker-st. to No. 489 Broome st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and workmanship by any $50 set in the world—sterling silver, electroed with pure gold, $15; single teeth $1; teeth filled and warranted for life, 50c.; extracting without pain, by a new process. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

OCULISTS.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Dr. WHEELER, Oculist, No. 430 Broome-st., late No. 189 Broadway, devotes attention exclusively to the eye. An experience of 21 years as specialist in this City enables him to guarantee success in all curable cases. Office hours, 9 to 4 o'clock. French artificial eyes inserted.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. Foster, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, May 8. The large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE, and St. MARY'S for Florida, connect at Charleston with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. The attention of shippers is called to the extremely low rates of freight by above line. Freight, on measurement goods, taken at SIX CENTS per foot.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain Thos. Lyon, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. The ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, May 8. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sundays excepted. Returning, will leave Rondout every morning at 5½; Poughkeepsie, 6½, and Newburg at 7½, landing as above. Commencing Saturday, April 24.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The steamer ARMENIA will commence running WEDNESDAY, April 14, from foot of Murray-st. EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL—FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.—PURE Red Ash, Peach Orchard, genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, of the first qualities, at $4 75, delivered from the boats, and $5 25 from the yard. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

COAL YARD—CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-st. and Lexington-av. Coal selected from the most approved mines in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Schuylkill coal fields expressly for domestic use, on hand and constantly discharging from boats—direct from the mines—pure and unadulterated.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from those mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] and JOHN F. [illegible] on contract.—(Com. not ser.) [illegible] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and seventy-four dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and [illegible] from Dec. 12, 1857, and interest on [illegible] six dollars and seventy-five cents, from the 21st day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 26, 1858.
C. R. & T. D. PELTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1858. ap28-law6w W

SUPREME COURT.—ALBANY COUNTY, SS.—THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY against JOHN McCAULEY and [illegible] his wife, [illegible] Clarke and Alletta his wife, Oliver Davison, John B. Bronson, Maria Moe, Ann O'Hair, Harriet [illegible], Nathaniel Wilder, Erastus Scovel, Michael Larkin, William Jackson, Esther Buckham, Catherine [illegible], Timothy Kinney, Peter Mooney, Ellen Taylor, Ellen [illegible], Dennis Cavenaugh, Joseph [illegible], James Daley, [illegible] Dugan, Robert Marvin, and Henry McClellan, the defendants before named: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action of the plaintiffs above named, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Albany County on the 10th day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on us, at the city of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint and serve a copy of said answer within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, said plaintiffs will apply to the Supreme Court for judgment against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.
JENKINS & COOPER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
For John McCauley, and —— McCauley his wife. ap21-law7w W

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller of the State of New-York, against ELIAS F. DRAKE, HENRY P. GALLOWAY, WILLIAM McCORD, [illegible] MARGARET his wife, SAMUEL C. KIPP, and MARTHA H. his wife.—Summons for relief.—Com. not ser.—To ELIAS F. DRAKE and HENRY P. GALLOWAY, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 9, 1858.
G. TILLOTSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1858. ap12-law6w W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN [illegible] VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 103 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
n11-law6mW BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOWERS & BECKMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
New-York, May 1, 1858. HENRY BOWERS, Jr., GILBERT L. BECKMAN.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, relative to limited partnerships, under the firm of BOWERS, BECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr.
The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of Domestic Dry Goods and other Merchandise upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally, upon commission or otherwise, in the City of New-York.
The general partners interested therein are HENRY BOWERS, Jr., GILBERT L. BECKMAN, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr., FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, and HENRY BECKMAN GRAHAM, all of whom reside in the City of New-York.
The special partner interested therein is SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, who resides at West Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock the sum of $100,000 in cash.
The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of May, 1858, and it is to continue for three years, to wit, until the first day of May, 1861.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1858.
HENRY BOWERS, Jr., GILBERT L. BECKMAN, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr., FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, HENRY BECKMAN GRAHAM, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the name of the firm will hereafter be used only in settlement of the affairs. (Signed,) ASIJAH FISHER, THOS. DENNY.
No. 8 JAUNCEY COURT, May 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of THOMAS DENNY & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking and Commission business at No. 8, Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
THOMAS DENNY, JAMES SMITH, of Philadelphia, THOMAS DENNY, Jr.
May 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF EDWARD BANKER & SON, Ship Chandlers, is this day dissolved by the retirement from business of EDWARD BANKER. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
New York, May 1, 1858. E. BANKER, JAMES H. BANKER.
NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the Ship Chandlery business on his own account at No. 49 South-st.
New-York, May 1, 1858. JAMES H. BANKER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON is dissolved by the death of the said SAMUEL DE LAMATER. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same to the undersigned for liquidation. JOHN DE LAMATER.
May 4, 1858. [illegible]
N. B.—The undersigned will continue business on his own account. JOHN DE LAMATER.

NOTICE.—A. E. HUTCHINSON RETIRES FROM our firm, and ALEXANDER S. CLARK becomes a partner therein from this date.
LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., Stock Commission Brokers, No. 12 William-st.
New-York, May 1, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of TROTT & OGSTON, for the purchase and sale on commission of foreign exchange, notes, &c., at No. 36 Exchange-place.
May 1, 1858. C. D. TROTT, GEORGE W. OGSTON.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until the (15) fifteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City, for the ensuing year, say (1,500) fifteen hundred tons of coal, (1,500) fifteen hundred cords of oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, of (2,240) twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins, at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds.
The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled, and when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.
The pine wood to be the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and the oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load; the splitting being required only for [illegible].
The wood and coal will be inspected, measured, and weighed by, and delivered, under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools where ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood, from the 15th of May to the 15th of July; two-thirds of the quantity of the coal, from the 15th of July to the 1st of October next; and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 15, 1859.
Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contracts to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT, GEORGE WHITE, DANIEL SLOTE, TERRENCE FARLEY, OLIVER H. LEE, } Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, May 17, at noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 7, in Chrystie, near Hester-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 56 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimates for each branch of work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work" and "Proposals for carpenter work," and each estimate must be accompanied by two responsible names as sureties. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed proper for the public interests to do so.
DANIEL SLOTE, JOHN J. McGOWAN, M. D., THEODORE WARD, } Committee.

TO BUILDERS.—THE SCHOOL OFFICERS OF the XIIth Ward invite proposals for alterations and repairs on Ward School No. [illegible], Randall's Island, according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education, and to be seen at the shop No. [illegible] Crosby-st. The proposals must be for the whole work, and must give the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the work. Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until Wednesday, 5th May, at 12 o'clock, noon. The School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
JAMES [illegible], JAMES DAVIS, CHARLES [illegible], } Committee.
APRIL 21, 1858.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—Together with shafting, pulleys, belts, &c.; engine is 14 horse power, and nearly new; boiler first-class. Price of the whole low, [illegible] original cost. Inquire of S. H. COOPER, [illegible]-st., near Lexington-av.

[illegible] DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

[illegible] of the Clipper Ship James Baines.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

No Further Proceedings to be Taken against Dr. Bernard.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

LATER FROM INDIA.

NARROW ESCAPE OF NENA SAHIB

Cotton Buoyant—Consols 96 3-4a96 1-8.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, left Liverpool at 4½ o'clock P. M. of Saturday, April 24, and arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, May 4.

The *Europa* reports, April 24, passed the American ships *G. B. Mallory*, of Key West, *Ocean Pearl*, of Portland, *West Point*, of New-York, *City of New-York*, and British ship *Tuscora*, all bound into Liverpool.

On the 26th, passed a screw steamer, supposed the *Teutonia*, bound up channel.

On the 27th, passed the English ship *Charles Chaloner*, steering Westward.

On the 30th, lat. 48°, long. 30°, exchanged signals with the British ship *Samuel Winter*, bound West.

May 2d, lat 44°, long. 57°, exchanged signals with the British brig *Jessie Miller*.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York at noon of the 10th, arrived at Liverpool at 5 P. M. April 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, from New-York at 6 A. M. of the 14th, arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 A. M. of the 24th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 21st the House of Lords was not in session. In the House of Commons, the time was occupied in debating the bill for the abolition of the Church rates.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of [illegible] Exchequer bills.

On the 22d the Oaths' bill was read a second time in the House of Lords, but Lord DERBY announced that he should continue to oppose that portion of the measure which removes the Jewish disabilities.

In the House of Commons the Attorney-General had announced, in response to an inquiry from Mr. [illegible], that the Government would not take further proceedings against Dr. BERNARD, in regard to the French conspiracy.

Lord STANLEY had stated, that until the Government received the opinion of the Government and Legislature of Canada, he would abstain from stating their intentions with reference to the privilege of the Hudson Bay Company.

The subject of the Consular and Diplomatic service of the country had been debated.

Upon a motion to bring the financial part of it more immediately before the control of Parliament, the proposition had been rejected.

A resolution was adopted after some debate for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the destitution alleged to prevail in Donegal, Ireland.

A bill was introduced and read the first time abolishing the property qualifications of Members of Parliament.

On the 23d in the Lords, Earl GREY moved for copies of the correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the North American Colonies, in reference to any acts passed for giving an exclusive right to any one company to establish telegraphic communication between Great Britain and North America.

The Earl of CARNARVON had no objection to the motion, but suggested that it should be amended by the insertion of the words "or extracts of correspondence."

The Earl of DERBY assured Earl GREY that no exclusive privileges would be conferred upon any particular company—and trusted that under the circumstances he would not press for the production of any correspondence.

Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, expressed the hope that there was no truth in the report that the telegraphic communication between *India, Malta* and *Corfu* was about to be placed in the hands of the Austrian Government.

Lord DERBY said that no exclusive privileges would be conferred on any one that were likely to be injurious to British interests.

After a short discussion the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to lay the papers on the table at this period, on the subject of the Danubian Principalities. In conformity with the declaration of the first British Plenipotentiary at the Conference at Paris, in 1856, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the result of the investigations of the Commission would shortly be submitted to the Conference at Paris, and it would not be in his power to lay any documents previously on the table.

Sir E. PERRY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether instructions had been sent to India that terms of amnesty, including protection in matters of religion, should be held out to the inhabitants of Oude, excepting in cases of heinous crime; and if no such instructions had been sent, whether in the opinion of the Government it was not expedient to do so.

Mr. DISRAELI replied that instructions had been sent to India that there should be full toleration and protection to property, so far as was consistent with justice.

On motion of Mr. DISRAELI, a resolution imposing a stamp of one penny on all bankers' checks, was carried amidst loud cheers.

During the debate on the Navy Estimates, Mr. [illegible] called serious attention to the State of the national defences, pointing to the antipathy that prevailed towards England on the Continent, and characterizing the state of affairs in Europe as more unsettled than at any time since the death of PITT.

The fine clipper ship *James Baines*, built at Boston, but owned in Liverpool, was destroyed by fire in her dock at Liverpool. She had just returned from Calcutta with a cargo of Indian produce, only a portion of which had been discharged. The value of the vessel and cargo had been estimated at £170,000. The vessel was a complete wreck, and it was feared that very little of her cargo would be saved. It was said that time bargains in insurance had been made upon her, and that they had not expired. The insurances were expected to be disputed. Another account says that the policies had regularly expired, and the loss would fall upon the owners.

The returns of the Board of Trade for March show a falling off in the exports of nearly a million and a half sterling, as compared with the same month last year.

The United Service Club of London had given a grand banquet to the Duc DE MALAKOFF. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE presided. PELISSIER, in returning thanks, said that his appearance amongst them would recall the glorious alliance of the two countries, and his greatest desire was to be hailed as the representative of a loyal, firm and dignified policy. His belief was that the basis of a complete and lasting alliance was that the honor of one country should never be sacrificed to the honor of the other. He came amongst them with an open and friendly hand, full of respect for their institutions and their Sovereign, and it was with the utmost sincerity he joined in the toast drank in her honor. He trusted that the prosperity of England, and the alliance with his country, might endure forever. PELISSIER's reception was enthusiastic.

The operations on the Atlantic cable were going actively forward. The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* would be compelled to leave her berth at Plymouth on the high tide of May 15, or remain another month, as her great draft of water would prevent her getting out, except at the highest stages of the tide. The experiments with the new paying out machinery were giving general satisfaction.

Mr. GOUGH, the Temperance lecturer, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench, for criminal information against Dr. LEES, also a writer on temperance. He had charged GOUGH with being intoxicated and using narcotics. This was disproved by affidavits. Lord CAMPBELL said it was not a case for the Court to interfere in, and the rule was refused.

Application was also made in the same Court by the Chairman of the Great Northern Railway, for criminal information against the London *Times* for certain alleged libellous strictures upon him. The motion was refused.

The citizens of Manchester have given a banquet to Sir JAMES BROOKE, the Rajah of Sarawak, the motive being the development of a trade with China by way of Borneo. Sir JAMES BROOKE, in a lengthy speech, called upon the Government to [illegible]

sovereignty he had obtained on the Northwest Coast of Borneo, [illegible].

A serious riot had occurred between the English and Irish laborers in the iron districts, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The military had to be called out to restore order.

Queen VICTORIA had been reviewing 15,000 troops at the camp at Aldershot, and General PELISSIER was expected to visit the Queen at the camp.

The Dusseldorf *Gazette* starts a rumor that Queen VICTORIA is again in an interesting situation.

Money continued over-abundant, and the best bills were readily negotiated at 2¼, and in some cases at 2½ per cent. Applications for discount at the Bank were extremely light.

The London Stock Exchange, on Friday, closed steadily, although the funds were for some time depressed, by Naples having rejected the demands of Sardinia.

An extraordinary meeting of the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company was held on Saturday. The report stated that the Directors, since the last meeting of the shareholders, had devoted considerable time in procuring information, and in obtaining specifications, estimates and tenders, for completing the works on board the Company's ship *Leviathan*, to enable her to proceed to sea. To effect this, a further outlay of £172,000 was necessary, which sum, added to the present liabilities of the Company, amounted to £221,262, to meet which the Directors proposed to issue debenture preference shares to that sum, on such terms as were most expedient. The total cost of the ship would be £804,222, or at the rate of £34 per ton, taking the ship at builders' measurement, 24,000 tons. The Directors regretted that they were unable to complete her equipments before the ensuing Autumn, when it was intended to make several preliminary voyages to America, for the purpose of testing the ship's capabilities, and in the Spring to commence her voyages to India or Australia.

In the experiments made by Mr. WHITEHOUSE at Greenwich, through 1,000 miles of the Atlantic cable, about half a second intervened between making a signal at one end and its appearance at the other; but the difficulty arising from detention of electricity was then thought to have been overcome. It appears, however, in the experiments through the entire cable at Devonport, that a considerable obstacle to rapid communication arises from that cause. With the symbolic alphabet at present used, about two words and a half per minute only can be transmitted through the whole length of wire, but it is hoped that by simplifying the code of signals double that number may be transmitted. Even supposing that objected to, be attained, the rate of transmission would not be more than one-third the speed with which messages can be sent with the present arrangements of the symbols from London to Paris.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail of March 23 reached Alexandria April 22.

There is intelligence from Lucknow to the 22d of March. On the 20th, Brigadier CAMPBELL's force returned from the pursuit of the enemy. On the 21st, the Moobrias, the retreat of NENA SAHIB, was stormed. He escaped, and a reward of 50,000 rupees was offered for his head.

General OUTRAM's force had discovered and destroyed a retreat of the rebels in Lucknow, and the Prime Minister is among those reported as killed.

The fanatics continued to fire on the British.

The Governor-General's proclamation calling on the Temindars to submit, had produced no effect.

Peace prevailed at Oude, and the enemy were flying towards Secundra.

JUNG BAHADOOR was to go to Allahabad.

No civil officer had yet been sent to Lucknow by the Government. Some of the inhabitants were returning to the City.

The heat of the weather was increasing daily.

Sir HOPE GRANT had dispersed a body of the insurgents under Rajah GAILANSON, at Karee, taking 12 of their guns.

The disarming act was being inforced in the Northwest Provinces.

The sentence of the King of Delhi has not been made public.

In the Calcutta import market business in general was limited. The produce market was dull. Government securities had improved. Exchange on London was 2s. ¼d.@2s. ¼d. for credits, and 2s. 1¼d.@2s. 1½d. for documents.

FRANCE.

The sensation created by BERNARD's acquittal was subsiding. It was reported that the *Constitutionnel* was to receive a warning for its inflammatory article on the subject.

An imperial return asserts that next year France will have fifteen iron paddle and screw steamers, independently of sailing ships fitted with the screw and gun boats, steam transports and floating batteries.

The elections were to take place in Paris the day after the *Europa* sailed. General PERROT, who was nominated by the Opposition, had avowed himself the Government candidate.

M. LOUIS FOULD, brother of the Minister of Finance, is dead.

It is stated that the Director of the *Constitutionnel* has been dismissed for the article on England. He receives an indemnity of 50,000 francs, which every Director has a right to in case of so sudden a removal. The paper will now print a conciliatory article.

The Bourse had become more buoyant. The three per cents closed firm on the 23d, at 69f. 30c.

Another ship-of-the-line had been added to the Toulon fleet, which is to consist of fifteen ships-of-war.

The Chamber of Commerce at Lyons have adopted resolutions calling for the removal of the duties on the raw material employed in the manufacture of silk.

ITALY.

A dispatch from Turin, of April 22, says that the reply of the Count of Naples, to the last Sardinian note, was officially communicated to-day to Count CAVOUR. It is couched in moderate terms, but contains flat refusals of the Sardinian demands.

The report that Sardinian officers, on leave of absence, had been ordered home, is unfounded.

The debate in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the new Press and Jury, had closed, and the measure was adopted, in principle, by a vote of 120 to 29.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid of the 23d says the Government has been questioned on the subject of the intention attributed to President BUCHANAN to make war against Spain, and declared the rumor unfounded.

AUSTRIA.

It was rumored, but not credited, that England had requested the Austrian Government to act as a Mediator between England and Naples.

DENMARK.

The semi-official journal of Copenhagen announces that if the German Diet does not accept the last proposition of the Danish Cabinet, Denmark will not make any further concession in the question of the Duchies.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that after May 20, foreign ships will be admitted to Autra, Sukum, Kale and other ports in the Black Sea.

GREECE.

A new law upon the Press, of a stringent character, had been passed by the Greek Chamber.

TURKEY.

Trieste advices state that the Porte has censured the Viceroy of Egypt for giving his authority for a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and commanding him not to support the scheme.

PERSIA.

According to a French account, new *difficulties* have arisen between England and Persia, the English claiming that the treaty had been violated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope advices are to the 10th of March.

The enlistment of Kaffirs for service in India was progressing slowly.

Conflicts between the natives had again commenced.

Late dates from the west coast of Africa report that Dr. LIVINGSTONE had left Sierra Leone for the Cape of Good Hope.

The coast trade was dull, and the natives were holding out for higher prices.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

FRANCE.

The *Siecle* formally accuses the *Univers* of endeavoring to provoke a bad feeling between the French and English nations, and asks how the honor of France can be affected by the verdict of twelve English jurymen.

The report of M. DEVARIS, President of the Committee of the Legislative Corps on the Budget, insists on a real equilibrium being established between the revenue and expenditures, without having recourse to extraordinary resources. It recommends the abolition of the tax called the second decime, [illegible] for [illegible] the war, [illegible] the honor of the Government is involved [illegible].

The report points out that the [illegible] to effect this is not to rely upon improvements in the revenue but to prepare the way by reductions in the expenditures. Lastly the report complains of the position of the Legislative corps in reference to the estimates, and that its suggestions for retrenchment are of no avail if opposed by the Council of State.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday announces that a statement in the *Independance Belge*, that France is increasing her naval armaments, is untrue.

According to the Ministerial Journal of Berlin, the European Commission of the Danube has decided in favor of the Salina mouth of that water.

The Paris correspondence of the *Times* says, that M. RANEE, Director of the *Constitutionnel*, has been restored to his post on that paper.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states that the Cotton Market had been quite active during the week, in consequence of the favorable advices from America, and prices had advanced fully ⅛d. on the lower grades, and ⅛d.@¼d. on Fair and Middling descriptions. The sales of the week were 88,000 bales, of which speculators took 14,500 bales, and exporters 9,000 bales. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing dull but firm, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling	7d.
Middling	7 1-16d.	Fair Uplands	7¼d.
Fair Mobile	7½d.	Middling Uplands	6⅞d.

Stock in port, 422,000 bales, of which 323,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the Breadstuffs Market generally quiet. FLOUR very dull, and quotations nominal. Western Canal 22s.@23s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s.@23s.; Ohio *via* the North 23s.@24s. 6d.; do. *via* New Orleans 24s.@26s. American Wheat dull but nominally unchanged from Tuesday's prices. Red 6s.; white 7s.@7s. 6d. There had been a slight decline in French Wheat. Corn was still buoyant, yellow scarce and selling at 35s.; white 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote BEEF heavy, and quotations barely maintained. PORK firm, with retail sales at a slight advance on all qualities. BACON closed buoyant at an advance of 1s.@2s. LARD firm, but quiet, 54s.@56s. TALLOW—Butcher's nominally, 55s., but none in market; Y. C. 56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers'* and other circulars quote ASHES quiet, but sales of both Pots and Pearls had been made at 39s.@40s., a slight advance. SUGARS dull but steady. MOLASSES in active request at a slight advance on all kinds. COFFEE quiet at last quoted rates. RICE steady and firm in price.

TEA was but little called for, and prices were weak. RESIN dull. Common sold for 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d. on the spot, and 4s. 5d. to arrive. Fine brought 14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 40s.@41s. QUERCITRON BARK quiet, at 19½c. for Philadelphia. CLOVERSEED dull, and nominal in price. OILS—Seal dull, with a slight decline on all qualities. Cod £29@£29 9d. Sperm £85. Linseed active, at 29s. 6d.@31s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote WHEAT very dull, with a decline in English for the week of 1s.@2s. American white is quoted at 44s.@47s. Red, 42s.@44s. FLOUR, 20s.@23s. IRON—Welsh Rails dull, but steady, at £6@£6 5s. 6d. Bars steady at £6. PIG IRON on the Clyde steady at 52s. SUGAR firm with a slight advance on the better qualities, but inferior grades had declined a trifle. COFFEE firm, with an advance of 1s.@2s. on the fine shipping sorts. LINSEED CAKES active. New-York, in bbls., £9 15s.@£10; Boston, in bags, £9 10s. FISH OIL dull and nominal. SPERM OIL £80@£81; LINSEED OIL firm at 30s.@30s. 6d. RICE in active demand, and advanced 3d. SALTPETRE had advanced 2s. TEA firmer, at 11d.@14d. for Congou. TALLOW quiet. Y. C. at 55s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote MONEY very abundant, but generally unchanged in price. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¾d.; MEXICAN DOLLARS, 4s. 11½d.; AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 4½d. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased on the week £226,000. CONSOLS closed at 96¾@96⅞ for Money and 96⅞ for account.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Business generally was better, with an advance of ⅛d. on Yarns.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 21.—Cotton buoyant, with a slight advance on all qualities. Sales of the week, ending yesterday, 10,500 bales, at 103 for Orleans Tres Ordinaire. Stock in port 135,000 bales. The advices from the manufacturing districts are unfavorable, and quotations were nominal. TURPENTINE dull. Pearl ASHES steady. COFFEE quiet, but steady. OILS quiet. PROVISIONS dull, and quotations nominally unchanged. SUGAR quiet. TALLOW firm. LARD dull, at a slight decline on all kinds. WHALEBONE small sales.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 24—3 P. M.

COTTON is steady, but more freely offered, under the *Persia's* advices. The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales. FLOUR very dull. WHEAT ditto. CORN steady; Yellow, 35s.@35s. 3d.; White, 34s. 6d. PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.

Consols closed to-day at 96¾@97 for money and 97@97 1-16 for account.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21.

BARING BROS. report American Stocks unaltered in price, with a limited business. Pennsylvania 5s, 78; do. Bonds, 1877, 89; United States 6s, 1867-8, 104; do Bonds, 104; Virginia 5s, 1856, are pressed on buyers at 82@83. Railway Securities inactive. BELL & Co. report a limited business at previous rates, but give no quotations.

The London *Times* reports the following sales on Friday: Illinois Central Railroad, 9½ discount; Ditto Freeland 7s, 1860, 80; Ditto ditto, 1875, 81½; Erie Railroad 3d mortgage, 72@71½.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed from here at 11½ A. M., for Boston, where she will be due about 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

SINNING AGAINST A SINNER.—John Jordan, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, on Sunday night encountered Catharine Long, a disreputable female, and accompanied her to her den in Church-street. On coming away he found he had been robbed of $110. The woman was arrested and locked up for trial, but the money was not recovered.

FIRE IN THE DEMILT DISPENSARY.—The alarm of fire for the First District at a few minutes after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the upsetting of a stove in the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third street and Second-avenue. The floor was slightly burned, causing but slight damage.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 4.

$2,000	U. S. 6s 1868	105	50	Hudson River R. R.	31
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	88½	675	do	30¾
4,000	do	88½	200	do....b60	30¾
14,000	N. C. State 6s	94	150	do....b30	30¾
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	83½	200	do....s15	30¾
5,000	do	83¾	50	do	30¾
20,000	do....s10	83¾	36	Harlem Railroad	12
4,000	Cal. State 7s	84½	100	do....b60	12½
2,000	do	84	100	Panama R....b60	106
3,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	105	5	do	106
3,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88¾	125	do	107¼
2,000	E. R. R. C. Bs. '71	61	800	Reading Railroad	48¾
2,500	H. R. R. R. 1st M.	100	850	do	48¾
4,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	94½	300	do....b30	48½
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	22½	100	do....b10	48¾
5,000	do	22	100	do....b60	48¾
5,000	do	21¾	300	do....s10	48½
4,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs	59	137	Mich. Central R.	60
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. Bs	97	215	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27
1,000	do	97½	100	do	26¾
20	Bank of New-York	107	563	do	26¾
20	Merchants' Bank	110	500	do....b10	26¾
12	Continental Bank	97½	600	do....b3	26¾
5	do	98	200	M. S. & N. I. p s b30	53½
10	Market Bank	103	50	do....b30	53½
10	Park Bank	101	100	do....s7	53
100	Canton Co.	21¾	35	do	53
50	do	21¾	200	do	53¾
260	Cary Improv. Co.	8¾	100	Cleve. & Pittsb'g. R	15½
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	3	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	91
40	N. Y. & Phil. T. Co.	100¾	500	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	46
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	89¾	275	do	45¾
450	do	89¾	200	C. & R. I. R. R....b60	80
300	do....s10	89¾	100	do....s10	79¾
200	do....b60	89¾	50	do....b30	80
200	do	89¾	50	do....b30	79¾
400	Erie Railroad	24¼	300	do	79¾
300	do	24¼	335	do	79¾
550	do....s30	24¼	350	Mil. & Miss. R....s30	30
200	do	24¼	50	do	30¼
100	do....b30	24¼	250	do	30¾
150	do....s3	24¼	50	do....b30	30¾
50	Del. & H. C'l Co. s60	104¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	72	Harlem Railroad	12½
3,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	89	200	Hudson River R. R.	30¾
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	107½	100	do	30¾
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	96	12	do	31
2,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	22	350	Reading Railroad	48¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d Mtg	97½	200	do	48¾
3,000	M. C. 8 Pct. 1st Mt. Sink'g Fund Con. Bds.	94½	100	Mich. So. & N. Ind R.	26¾
50	Mil. & Miss. RR. b60	30¾	200	do....s30	26¾
50	do	30	25	do	27
60	American Ex. Bk.	105¾	30	M. S. & N. I. Pref Stk	53
21	Dela. & Hud. Cnl Co.	105	600	Cleve. & Tole. R. R.	46
50	Pacific M. Steam'p Co	83½	100	do....s15	46
50	N. Y. Central RR. s15	89¾	100	Chic. & Rock Isl. RR	79¾
100	do....s10	89¾	200	do....s10	79¾
20	do	89¾	50	do	79¾
50	Erie Railroad....b60	24¼	50	do....s30	79¾
100	do	24¼	50	do....s30	79¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	N. Y. & Har. 7s	67½	3	Artisans' Bank	80
3,500	Ill. C. R. R. 7 p. c.	85½	20	do	80½
2,000	Mil. City 7s	74½	50	do	80
111	U. M. L. Scrip, '56	61½	20	Marine Bank	100½
3,000	Tenn. 6s	87¼	40	Phenix Bank	104
3,000	Sacra. City 10s	58	24	Mer. Ex. Bank	97
1,000	M. & Beloit RR. 8s	57	7	Imp. & Trad. Bank	101¼
3,000	La C. & M. R. R. 7s	31	18	Ocean Bank	80
14	N. Y. & Erie R. R.	24½	20	Columbian M. In. Co.	40
40	La Crosse & Mil.	6¾	15	Niagara Fire In. Co	144
3	Indemn. Fire In. Co	87	20	Ex. Fire In. Co.	100
10	Beekman Fire I. Co.	114	30	N. Y. & H. R. R.	13
10	Bank of Com.	102¾			

TUESDAY, May 4—P. M.

The advance in Exchange to 109½@109¾, reached yesterday, was established on the dealings for the [illegible] and checked business, which closed dull, at this quotation. The standard [illegible] the supply, for the most part, and [illegible] to business, except at top rates, by the abundance of Money, and the difficulty of employing their balances here to advantage. Francs are scarce, and command 5.15@5.13¾ to the dollar, which rates, if continued, will justify some partial exports of Bullion for French account, by the next direct steamer. In the present extraordinary state of the Bank reserve, with the immediate prospect of $3,000,000 or $3,500,000 a month additional from California, and the usual Summer tendency of the interior Gold exchanges to the City, a moderate export demand would not come amiss. To familiarize the public or the banks to so large a sum total in New-York as thirty or forty millions dollars may not, in the present state of trade and the uncertainty of the effect of this accumulation upon the revival of business next Fall, be particularly desirable. An outlet of any considerable part of the sum now held in New-York through the Government disbursements, is next to impossible. Of the exchange of $5,000,000 for Treasury Bills next week, about $3,000,000 may fall to New-York, unless the Philadelphia and Boston bankers should outbid us, but even this will be only a very temporary transfer to the Government office here, to return to bank in a few weeks. The disposition at Bank to employ the surplus means now on deposit, even at low rates on long paper, is on the increase, as we find that nearly all the 4@6 months bills made through the Auction rooms are sought after; leaving but little business to the Discount Brokers for account of private lenders. The large Banks are also accommodating their correspondents in the interior where discounts or overdrafts are needed in aid of specie payments, to which the Virginia and Georgia banks have recently returned. On the other hand, the New-Orleans, Mobile and St. Louis (and perhaps Kentucky,) banks have large balances to their credit here.

The news from England to-day by the *Europa* at Halifax shows an active business in Cotton at Liverpool at advancing prices; and a steady Stock and Money market in London, are the reverse of anything like political trouble, for which some of our Wall-street people have been looking by every steamer since the overthrow of the Palmerston Ministry. Consols are quoted firm, and Discounts cheap and easy. The least favorable feature in the news is the continued dullness in Breadstuffs. Of Cotton, the sales for the week at Liverpool are reported at 88,000 bales. The additional advance comes to the aid of a stock of 630,000 bales in our ports, yet to go forward, nearly double the stock of the same period last season, and the heaviest on the 1st of May known for four years past. Mr. WRIGHT's circular, of this date reports the following:

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP—1858.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	2,710,000	2,750,000	3,198,000	2,811,000	2,617,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,284,000	1,179,000	1,472,000	1,125,000	1,082,000
Ex. to France	314,000	305,000	421,000	329,000	245,000
Ex. to other F. P.	262,000	343,000	476,000	206,000	221,000
Total exports	1,860,000	1,828,000	2,319,000	1,650,000	1,538,000
Stock on hand	630,000	380,000	660,000	341,000	645,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	35,000	26,000	30,000	21,000	38,000
Ex. to G. B.	47,000	30,000	96,000	32,000	29,000
Ex. to France	6,000	6,000	19,000	32,000	6,000
Ex. to other F. P.	14,000	14,000	26,000	10,000	11,000
Total exports	67,000	50,000	161,000	74,000	46,000

The prices at the South will, no doubt, respond to the steamer's news, as the damage to the new crop, recently planted, both by flood and frost, is such as to impart additional strength to the market. On this point the circular just quoted remarks:

The Mississippi River below Cairo continues to rise, and the danger of a second and more injurious overflow is imminent. The rise had been greater than the former flood by about three feet at Cairo on the 25th ult., and about six inches at Memphis on the 27th. It had receded at Cairo three inches up to the 27th, and five inches further on 28th. There must have been a further rise since the 27th at Memphis, but probably not exceeding six inches. Some time must yet elapse before the extent of country that may be overflowed can be ascertained. Replanting after this second overflow would be as late as in 1850, when, after a very dry and hot Summer, about half the customary yield of the swamp lands was the result. The frosts from 24th to 28th seem to have been more severe in South Carolina and Georgia than farther west, and perhaps some replanting may be necessary. But this point is also involved in much uncertainty at present, for want of accurate and reliable information.

There was less firmness shown on the Stock Exchange, at the opening of business this morning, than on Monday, and, as the call of the Share list proceeded, the absence of the same liberal orders, which gave buoyancy to the market yesterday, was taken advantage of by *short* sellers, who pressed their time options with a good deal of spirit. After the English news, prices were steadier, but, at the close of the afternoon Board, left off dull. The *Bulls* within the Board lent no particular support to the market, and the *Bears* rather carried the day by selling at 10@30 days, at a commission of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. from the cash rates. The advantage, however, was more in the closing tone of the dealings than in the decline upon the shares for immediate delivery. New-York Central sold at 89¾, Erie 24¼, Rock Island 79¾, Hudson 30¾@31, Michigan Southern 26¾@27, Preferred 53, Toledo 45, Reading 48¾@⅞, and Milwaukee 30 ℘ cent. There was a further demand for Delaware and Hudson at 105, at which the buying appears to be pretty steady, as against the late manifestation of a bearish feeling against the stock, and on Pacific Mail shares there was a further advance of 2½ ℘ cent. In State Stocks and some of the railway loans, the cash orders were kept up from yesterday, and Tennessees and Virginias were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. dearer. New-York Central Sixes were done at 88¾, ex dividend, and the 7 ℘ Cents. Convertible at 103 ℘ cent. The Share list after the adjournment of the Brokers was weaker for Michigan Southern, 26¾@¾, and for Rock Island, 78¾@79 ℘ cent.

The following is Tuesday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$33,364 10
Payments	92,931 21
Balance	3,073,022 37

The receipts include $33,000 from Customs.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thus refers to the latest phase of the embarrassments of the Ohio and Mississippi Company, in which a number of our leading South-street merchants hold a large interest:

"An effort is being made to create an impression that the scheme lately proposed for capitalizing the various liabilities of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, did not proceed from the Contractors of the Company. It is true, the proposition was not made in the name of the Contractors, as a body, but the gentlemen who concocted and put forth the schemes are largely interested in the contract with the Company; and it is well known that the proposition was intended to represent that interest. This is evident from the language used by Mr. ASPINWALL, in his letter, disapproving of the scheme. He remarked: 'We should not forget, gentlemen, that we are not only Contractors, but also Trustees of the Company.' And we may remark, in this connection, that had the Contractors acted as faithful Trustees, there would probably have been no occasion for the issue that stockholders are about to make with the existing management. It is not to be denied that the credit of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company is worse now than at any previous time in its history. Not only has the payment of interest on bonds been neglected, but the wages of the employes of the road have been withheld, to such an extent, that an open revolt has been threatened. These defaults have occurred while the road has been earning an average of $125,000 ℘ month, being equal to $1,500,000 ℘ year. Out of such an income the interest and expenses of the road should certainly have been paid, and it remains to be explained why the earnings have not been applied to the discharge of these obligations. It is also worth while to inquire why the interest was passed without calling a meeting of Directors? Such a course of conduct is certainly well calculated to exasperate stockholders; and the action that leading parties in this interest propose to take, is the only course by which the remains of the property of the Corporation can be saved from utter ruin. There is no time to be lost either."

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer for Stocks and Bonds, has removed his office to No. 36 Pine-street.

The new Board of Directors of the Park Bank have reelected Mr. HOWES, their President, and Mr. MACY, Cashier.

An election for nine Directors of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for the ensuing year, was held at Elizabethport yesterday, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: John T. Johnston, John C. Green, Wm. E. Dodge, [illegible] Norris, B. [illegible], [illegible] (C.) [illegible], Alfred Vail, F. T. Frelinghuysen and H. D. Maxwell.

The Janesville, Wisconsin, *Gazette* notices the following arrangement between the Galena and Milwaukee Roads:

"The arrangement between the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the Galena, and Chicago Railroads, which we mentioned a few days since, has been completed. As soon as the Y is finished at Bass Creek, which has already been commenced, the cars of the latter Company will run to Janesville on the M. & M. road. The connection with the Galena road will be of great convenience to such of the traveling public as desire a route directly west from this city to the Mississippi River, and to the towns and cities on the Galena and Chicago and Illinois Central railroads. It also forms a more direct connection between this city and the Illinois coal region, from which we anticipate at no distant day important benefits. This connection is one that has long been needed, and will, doubtless, be as beneficial to the railroad companies interested as to the public."

The Cleveland *Herald* reports that all the Roads connecting at that city are doing a fair traffic, as compared with last season.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

Total for the week	$1,483,000	$1,683,960	$1,613,679
Previously reported	22,049,267	32,651,833	12,[illegible]
Since Jan 1.	$32,162,346	$34,335,793	$[illegible],771

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—MAY 3, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$3,132,436	$946,000	$1,669,000	$279,000
North America	2,385,346	1,123,031	1,338,836	241,865
Farm. & Mech.	3,437,058	1,218,564	2,638,286	276,155
Commercial	1,365,000	351,000	825,000	54,000
Mechanics'	1,763,484	673,200	1,000,000	125,315
N. Liberties	1,205,000	325,000	1,150,000	122,000
Southwark	797,347	290,432	238,085	24,306
Kensington	830,548	173,453	478,290	69,510
P. Township	680,070	202,724	801,298	73,715
Western	1,394,763	325,416	1,076,214	59,620
Man. & Mech.	1,091,000	225,264	574,754	115,541
Commerce	721,651	154,138	331,380	60,300
Girard	1,650,000	368,022	875,148	101,150
Tradesmen's	855,128	304,210	635,249	90,127
Consolidation	449,311	85,874	271,044	55,180
City	674,795	135,306	265,083	57,710
Commonwealth	354,239	128,623	130,983	61,025
Totals	$23,248,334	$7,637,772	$15,600,779	$2,[illegible]

The following is a comparison of the aggregates of the above statement with that of last week:

	April 26.	May 3.		
Loans	$23,147,366	$23,248,334	Inc.	$100,968
Specie	7,362,640	7,637,772	Inc.	275,072
Due from Banks	1,906,686	1,710,784	Dec.	194,908
Due other Banks	2,804,098	2,601,165	Dec.	198,932
Deposits	15,069,173	15,600,779	Inc.	531,606
Circulation	2,406,421	2,330,617	Dec.	75,804

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, quote Currency, Land Warrants and Specie this week, as follows:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼	Illinois and Wisconsin	1½@1¾
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼	North Carolina	2 @2½
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼	Free Indiana	—@2
Interior Penna.	⅛@ ¼	Tennessee	2½@3
Interior Maryland	⅛@ ¼	Michigan	1 @1½
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana & Missouri	—@1	Louisiana and Mobile	—@ ½
S. Carolina and Georgia	1¼@1	Canada	⅛@ ¼
Virginia	⅞@1	Assorted packages New-York State	—@ ⅛
		Assorted packages New-England	—@ ⅛

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40	$1 00	40	$1 05
80	88	80	91
120	83	120	86
160	87	160	90

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying	1-10 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying	⅛ dis.
Bank of England Notes per £	$4 80	@$4 85

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.	Gold.	Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish ¼ and 1-16th ¼ os	1 23 —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@1 10		
Five Franc Pcs.	97@ —	Sovereigns	4 83@4 85
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Twenty Francs	3 83@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten Thaler pcs.	7 84@7 85
Prussian Thalers	71@ 71	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 92@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doubl's	16 80@ —
Species	1 00@ —	Patriot Doubl's	15 60@ —
Old Am. Half Ds.	1 04@ —	Gold Am. Old	6 ℘ c. pm.
Old Am. Qr. Ds.	1 02@ —		
Spanish Quar's	23@ —		

Real Estate....TUESDAY, April 4.

By order of Court, Mr. A. J. BLEECKER sold No. 162 Church-street, west side, between Reade and Duane, 96.4 feet from the latter street, 22x100 feet; lot in fee for $15,300.

A few days since Mr. P. R. WILKINS sold, by order of Court, a four-story brick house, and lot, east side of Bleecker-street, 53 feet north of Perry-street; house, 18.2x46; lot, 76 feet, renting for about $700, for cash, $6,650. R. H. BOWNE, Referee.

The well-known block of ground, fronting 197.6 feet on Fifth-avenue and Madison-square, 155.7 feet on Twenty-sixth-street, and about 60 feet on Twenty-fifth-street, with its westerly front on Broadway, was sold by its owner, Counsellor F. B. CUTTING, to Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, about 5 years ago, for $110,000, leaving $100,000, for 5 years, on mortgage at 6 ℘ cent. Since that time the whole has been improved, with the exception of the lot on Twenty-sixth-street, fronting 50.4 feet on Fifth-avenue, 60.4 feet on Broadway, 155.7 feet on Twenty-sixth-street, the remaining line being 134.1 feet. This lot, equal to 2½ full lots, Mr. CHAUNCEY BARNARD has now sold for $40,000, all cash. Mr. B. considers it a very low price.

Mr. BARNARD has also sold the house and lot No. 40, south side, Twenty-eighth street, a little east of Sixth-avenue, 24x50 feet; lot, 98.9 feet; four stories and brown stone, for $19,000.

Mr. CHARLES SANDFORD, the builder, has sold to Mr. DAVID ROBINS two full lots south side Thirty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, situated between the brown-stone houses erected last year by Mr. THOS. C. SMITH, for $6,700 each. Mr. ROBINS will shortly improve them with superior brown-stone houses.

We believe the only remaining vacant lots Mr. EMBURY had, on either Thirty-seventh or Thirty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, were two 21-feet lots in the rear of his house and fronting on Thirty-eighth-street, and adjoining the lots we lately noticed as bought by Mr. CHARLES BEARDSLEY, the carriage manufacturer. These remaining two lots Mr. BEARDSLEY has now bought, with a view to early improvement, at the same rate as the others, namely, $6,500 for 25 feet front.

Mr. GEORGE HIGGINS, we are informed, has bought the whole front on the east side Fifth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite the Reservoir, for $8,000 per lot, say $64,000, with a builder's loan of $50,000. The improvements he contemplates making are so original and unique, and we have reason to believe so attractive, that we shall reserve a description for future and special notice.

To the name of PHELPS, New-York, and especially Murray Hill, in the neighborhood of Thirty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, are largely indebted for some of the best and most aristocratic improvements to be found in the City. No matter what the expense, Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS will, from time to time, indulge himself in the amusement of building a large and costly house, in the very best manner that materials can be put together, although he has little reason to expect that one buyer in a thousand will ever appreciate or pay him for his labor. *Fronting* on Madison-avenue and contiguous to the house which he built, and to which he recently removed, on the south-east corner of Thirty-sixth-street, Mr. PHELPS has just commenced excavating for another 32x70 feet four-story brown-stone house. A full lot on the avenue in this neighborhood is worth $8,000.

$72,000, partly cash down, balance in 6@12 months, have been offered and refused for twelve lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth sts., being 8 lots 80 feet deep on the avenue, and 2 through lots in the rear. The whole 197 6x130 feet

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and quiet. WHEAT more active and prices lower. Sales 4,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. for Chicago Spring, and 73c.@75c. for Milwaukee Club, closing at the inside figures. CORN—none on the market; prices firm. OATS lower. Sales 12,000 bushels at 33½c. for Upper Lake. WHISKY unchanged. Sales 250 bbls. at 19c. Canal FREIGHTS lower—Wheat 12½c.@13c to New-York. *Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*: 26,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Corn. *Canal exports for the same time*: 5,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. Sales 800 bbls. at $3 75@$4 for Common to Extra State. WHEAT dull. Sales 5,000 bushels at $1 12½ for Extra White Michigan, and 92c. for Red do. CORN quiet. *Canal Freights*—Unchanged: Flour, 33c.@34c., and Wheat 10c. to New-York. *Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—25,000 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports for the same time*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 14,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 4.

WHEAT steady at $1 15@$1 33. FLOUR unchanged. CORN—White, 60c.@64c.; Yellow, 62c.@66c. WHISKY steady, but dull. PROVISIONS dull with a declining tendency.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 4.

BREADSTUFFS inactive but prices steady. WHISKY steady at 21½c.@22c. PORK declined. Mess, $19. BACON—Hams, 9½c.@10c.; Sides, 9c.@9½c.; Shoulders easy at 7½c. LARD firm at 10c.@12c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day 400 bales at 11½c.@12[illegible], the market closing quiet.

SAVANNAH, Monday, May 3.

COTTON slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, May 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day very light; quotations without change.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 3.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,500 bales. The market is unsettled and correct prices are not quotable. MESS firm at $4 25@$4 [illegible]. PORK firm. Other articles unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 4.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 11,000 bales at 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling. The sales for the last three days add up 15,000 bales, and the receipts 10,500. The receipt of the *Europa's* news [illegible] greater firmness in the market. The receipts [illegible] ahead of last year, 59,000 bales. Stock, [illegible]. Red WHEAT, 97½c.@98c., and [illegible] dull at $16 50. HAY, $16 ℘ ton. [illegible] Liverpool: Two ships taken at [illegible], and one at 9-16d.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 4.

Cleared.

Steamship New-York, (Br.,) McMillan, [illegible].

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Ludlow, Bremen and Southampton April 21, with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 4—Arr. ship Harriet Erving, [illegible].

CHARLESTON, May 3—Arrived at Quarantine, [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, May 3—[illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, May 4—[illegible].

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

YONKERS BOARD.—WANTED BY A [illegible]